WELL-KNOWN RAW SILK PRODUCERS
AND
THEIR TRADE MARKS
= EMPIRE OF JAPAN =

COMPILED FOR LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION
-1904-

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WELL-KNOWN RAW SILK PRODUCERS

AND

THEIR TRADE MARKS

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
PHILADELPHIA

= EMPIRE OF JAPAN =

COMPILED FOR LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

-1904-

THE JAPAN SERICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
TOKIO

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HARA

RAW SILK DEPARTMENT

(T. Hara, Esq., Proprietor)

THE OLDEST AND MODEL FILATURES

OF

JAPAN

ONE OF THE GREATEST FILATURES
IN THE WORLD
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER QUALITIES
OF THE JAPANESE SILKS

TRADE

MARK.

REGISTERED

HARA
RAW SILK DEPARTMENT

T. HARA, Esq., PROPRIETOR.

OF

HARA TOMIOKA FILATURE ..... *Joshyu.*
HARA NAGOYA FILATURE ..... *Nagoya.*
HARA OSHIMA FILATURE ..... *Shimotsuke.*
HARA WATARASE FILATURE ..... *Musashi.*

Annual Production
4,000 *Bales.*

(Ready to make contracts for forward delivery).

HEAD OFFICE

BENTEN-DORI, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

THE RAW SILK manufactured by the filatures of this Department has already attained a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for its SUPERIORITY. The GOODNESS of winding, the EVENNESS of size, the BRIGHTNESS of colour, etc., are the special characteristics of our manufacture. It is well known in Europe and America under the name of "HARA SILK" or "MITSUI SILK" as it was formerly called by that name.

THE ATTENTION of the PUBLIC is specially drawn to the fact that although the SILKS made by the FILATURES of this Department have their RESPECTIVE CHOPMARKS, the quality is similar to each other; and in order to guarantee the uniformity of the same, a label bearing the trade-mark of this Department is attached to all our manufactures.

HARA TOMIOKA FILATURE
OF
HARA RAW SILK DEPARTMENT.

HARA TOMIOKA FILATURE

OF

HARA RAW SILK DEPARTMENT

(Tomioka Machi, Joshu, Japan.)

THIS FILATURE was established by the JAPANESE GOVERNMENT in 1872 as a MODEL FILATURE, and in 1893 it was passed over into the hands of Mr. Mitsui who improved and expanded the business. In 1902, it was further transferred to the PRESENT OWNER—Mr. T. HARA.

THIS FILATURE not only stands the highest but has unrivaled dinstinction from other Filatures in Japan. In 1873 it was favoured with visits of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE EMPRESS DOWAGER and THE EMPRESS, and of H. I. H. THE CROWN PRINCE in 1902. Such visits are regarded as an exceptional and unusual honour in Japan. Another notability of this Filature is that, it was a ricipient of a GRAND MEDAL at the International Exposition held in Paris in 1899. Several other medals have been awarded at Domestic and other Foreign Exhibitions.

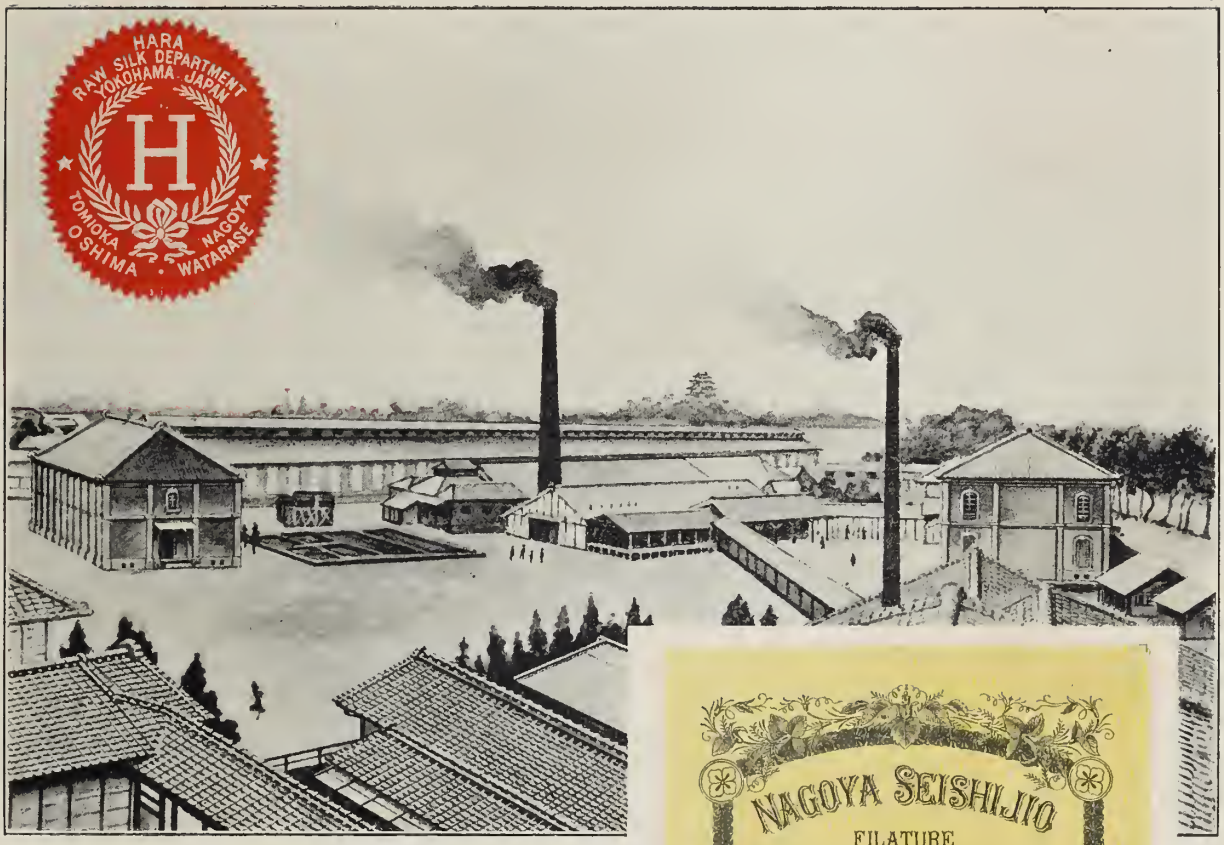
ANNUAL PRODUCTION of this Filature amounts to 1,300 *(machine-made)* and 500 *(hand-made)* Bales.

HARA NAGOYA FILATURE

of

HARA RAW SILK DEPARTMENT

(Nagoya Suburb, Japan.)



THIS Nagoya Filature was founded in 1896, by Mr. Mitsui and worked by experienced workers. In 1902 it was taken over by Mr. T. HARA, who soon expanded the work to a large extent.

ONLY THE FIRST CLASS MATERIALS are used by this filature which is located in one of the PRINCIPAL SILK PRODUCING DISTRICTS in the western Japan, where there are much facility and convenience for procuring the best cocoons. ANNUAL PRODUCTION of this filature amounts to 1,300 *(machine-made)* bales.

HARA OSHIMA FILATURE

of

HARA RAW SILK DEPARTMENT

(Utsunomiya Suburb, Japan.)

THIS FILATURE is one of the OLDEST steam filatures in Japan, being established in 1874, as a MODEL FILATURE. Some time after it was passed over to Mr. Mitsui, and in 1902 it was further transferred to the Present owner Mr. T. HARA who REFITED the machines and made useful amendments in the working of the business.

In 1879, this Filature had the HONOUR of receiving a visit of GENERAL GRANT of U. S. A.

GOLD MEDAL was awarded at the Paris International Exposition of 1878, and several other Medals at both Domestic and Foreign Exhibitions.

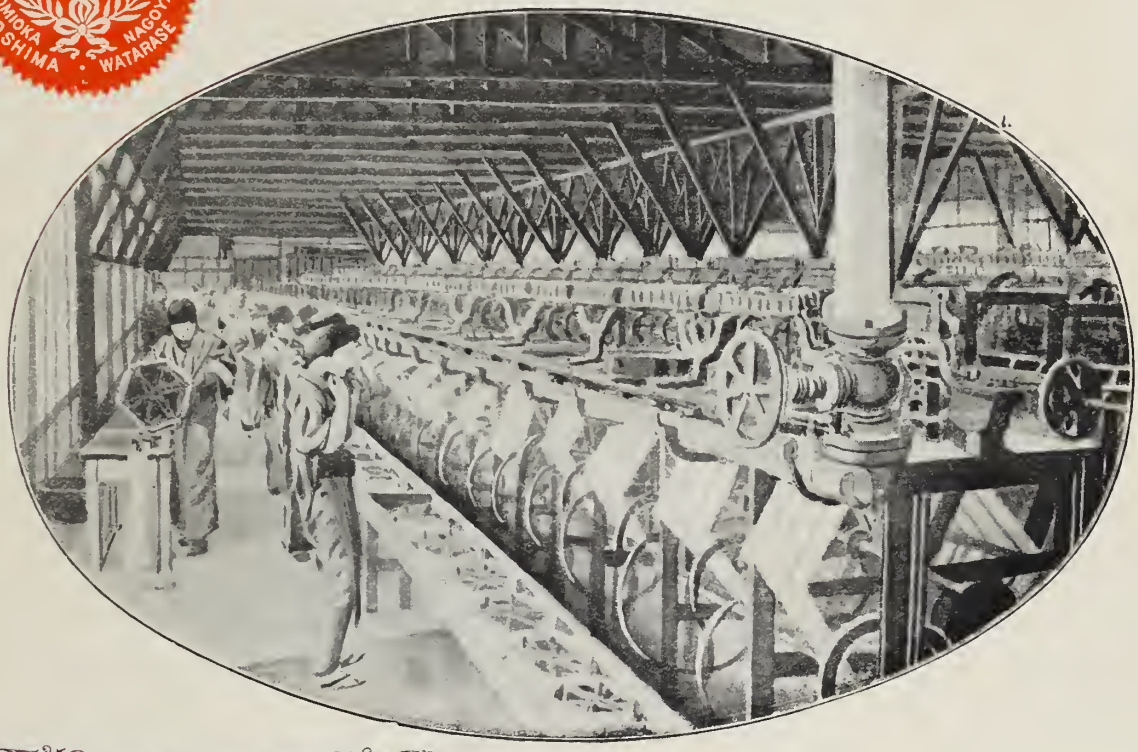
ANNUAL PRODUCTION of this filature amounts to 500 bales.

HARA WATARASE FILATURE

OF

HARA RAW SILK DEPARTMENT

(Watarase, Musashi, Japan).



SINCE the establishment of this filature in 1879, the expansion of the work has gradually been effected, coupled with the fitting up of the **LATEST MACHINES.**

The name of **WATARASE** is becoming to be **WIDELY KNOWN** in silk consuming countries on account of the **SUPERIORITY** of the raw silk manufactured by this filature. **ITS ANNUAL PRODUCTION** of this filature amounts to 400 bales.

HARA
RAW SILK DEPARTMENT
YOKOHAMA JAPAN
H
TOMIOKA
NAGOYA
OSHIMA
WATARASE

THE "K C" FILATURE.

EXPORTERS OF RAW SILK

AND

OWNERS OF THE LARGEST AND OLDEST FILATURES IN JAPAN.

(Established Fifty Years Ago.)

KATAKURA COMPANY

(SUWA, SHINANO.)

BRANCH OFFICES.

TOKYO	*8 Tatamicho, Kyobashiku.*
MUSASHI	*Hachiōji.*
SHINANO	*Matsumoto.*
FORMOSA	*Taipeh.*

FILATURES.

NO. 1.	SHINANO	*SUWA, KAWAKISHI.*
NO. 2.	"	" "
NO. 3.	"	" "
NO. 4.	"	" "
NO. 5.	"	" *SHIMOSUWA.*
NO. 6.	"	*MATSUMOTO.*
NO. 7.	MUSASHI	*HACHIOJI.*
NO. 8.	"	*ŌMIYA.*

The "KC" Filature.

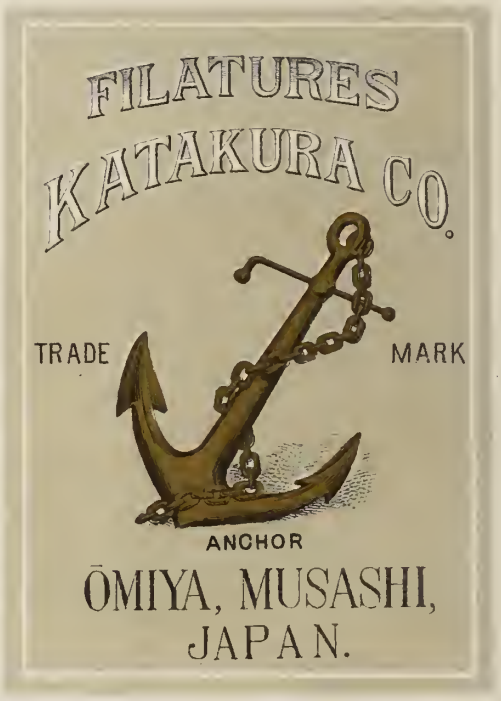
Our annual output is over 3,000 bales, which exceed the production of any other silk firm in Japan. Special care is taken in selecting cocoons and our process of drying and preserving them is most complete and up-to-date.

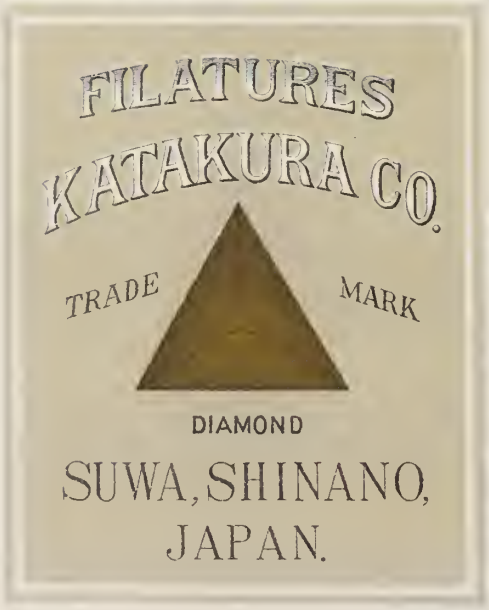
None but skilful hands are employed by us and nothing leaves our filature without first undergoing repeated inspections by the EXPERTS and the personal examination of the DIRECTORS.

Our raw silk is classified into three grades, bearing GOLD, SILVER or PLAIN labels (TRADE-MARKS), according to the quality; and each grade is of uniform quality--no pains being spared to attain the uniformity of quality.

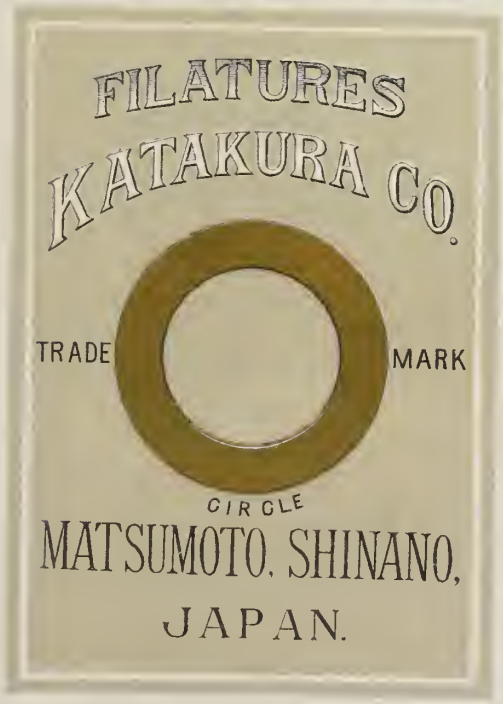
It is useless to say that we reel any size of fibre to order. One trial will convince anybody that our fibre is far more even in thickness than any other reeler's and our silk is more lustrous than any other maker's in Japan,-to say nothing of the tensile strength or strain for which our production is unrivaled.

In fact "KATAKURA Co.'s" name and trade-marks stand for superior quality, not only in Japan but the world over.





THE "K C" FILATURE



EXPORTATEURS DE SOIES GRÈGES

ET

PROPRIETAIRES DE LA PLUS IMPORTANTE ET DE LA PLUS ANCIENNE FILATURE

Du Japon

(Fondée il y a cinquante ans.)

KATAKURA COMPANY

SUWA, SHINANO.

Succursales:

TOKYO	*8 TATAMICHO, KYOBASHIKU.*
MUSASHI	*HACHIOJI.*
SHINANO	*MATSUMOTO.*
FORMOSA	*TAIPEH.*

FILATURES:

NO. 1. SHINANO	***Suwa. Kawakishi.***
No. 2. SHINANO	***Suwa. Kawakishi.***
NO. 3. SHINANO	***Suwa, Kawakishi.***
No. 4. SHINANO	***Suwa. Kawakishi.***
NO. 5. SHINANO	***Suwa. Shimo-Suwa.***
NO. 6. SHINANO	***Matsumoto.***
NO. 7. MUSASHI	***Hachioji.***
NO. 8. MUSASHI	***Omiya.***

THE "KC" FILATURE.

Notre rendement annuel se monte à plus de 3,000 balles, dépassant ainsi de beaucoup la production de tout autre établissement similaire du Japon.

Nous apportons des soins tout spéciaux et les plus minutieux dans le choix des cocons. Nous n'employons pour leur dessication et pour leur conservation que des procédés de la dernière perfection.

Nos établissements occupent des bras les plus habiles et les plus expérimentés tant pour la préparation que pour l'expertise de nos produits.

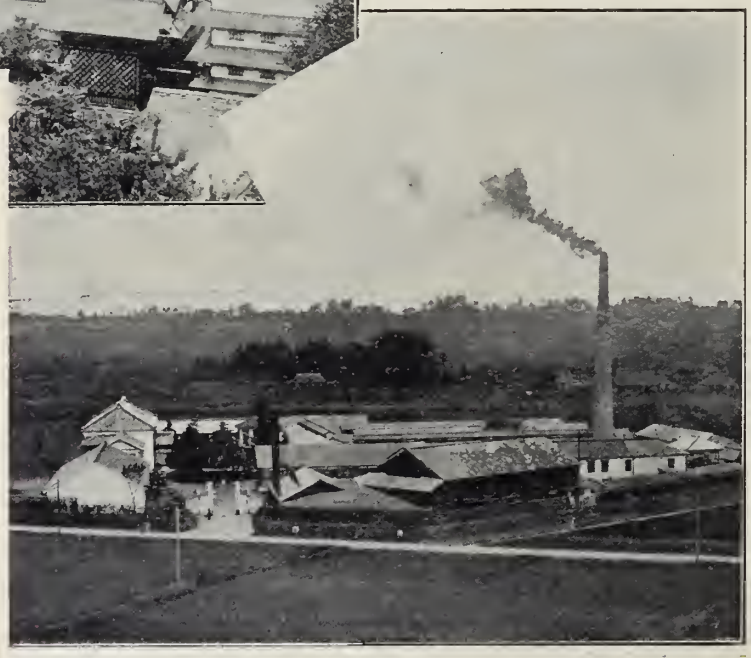
Ils sont soumis à une inspection la plus sévère de la part de nos directeurs eux-mêmes, avant de quitter nos filatures, afin qu' ils ne puissent être livrés au commerce que sous la garantie de la qualité exigée.

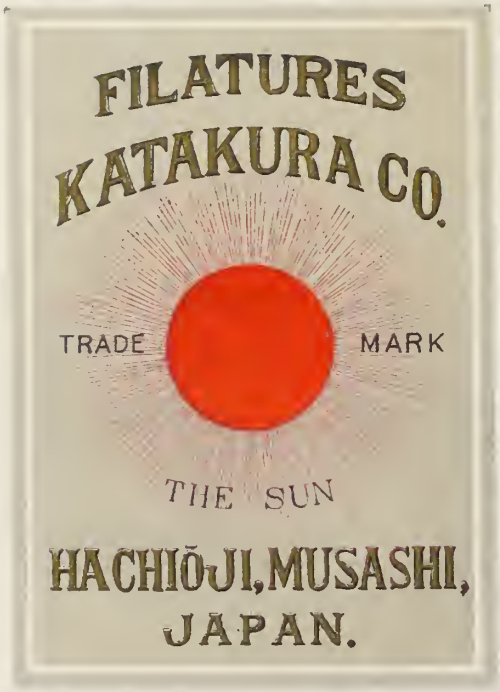
Nos marchandises sont classés suivant leur qualité en trois catégories représenteés par autant d'étiquettes différentes et distinctinctives par notre marque de fabrique, qui y figure en *or*, en *argent* ou *sans ornement*.

Nous répondons, pour chacune de ces catégories, de l'exacte uniformité de la qualité, de la grosseur et du lustre des fils, grâce à nos efforts faits à cet effet.

Nous fabriquons sur commande les fils de toute grosseur, garantie toujours pour leur ténacité exceptionnelle.

En vérité nos noms et notre marque indiquent l'excellence de nos produits, qui jouissent d'une juste réputation dans le monde entier.





THE SEISHIN-SHA'S RAW SILK.

THE cocoons from which we manufacture raw silk are those of the spring production desiccated by the most improved process.

Our silk is ordinarily from **13** to **15** deniers, but orders for any size can be executed to the satisfaction of purchasers. It commands a very best reputation throughout the world for its cleanliness, lustre, and the uniformity of the quality.

The **Seishin-Sha,** which was established in **1893** under the sole management of **Mr. Ikuzo, Wakao** of **Yokohama,** has since become one of the largest filatures in JAPAN. It now employs over 2,500 best experts and workers.

Diploma and **Silver Medal** have been awarded at the PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION (**1900**).

THE SEISHIN-SHA, FUJISAWA, SOSHU, JAPAN.

RAW SILK AND WASTE.

YOKOHAMA KI-ITO GOMEI KWAISHA.

(Yokohama Raw Silk Co.)

No. 58 Honcho-Shichome, Yokohama, Japan.

TRADE MARK

K

NEW YORK BRANCH.

Morimura, Arai & Co.,

No. 100 Prince Street, New York.

CHINA. JAPAN. EUROPE.

SERICULTURE.

HISTORY:—Sericulture or the art of rearing silkworms dates apparently from the "Age of Gods" in Japan, though its origin is now quite enshrouded in uncertainty. Coming down to the "Age of Man," however, we find that the art (or rather the industry as it had already become one by that time) had made marked progress, even in early days, owing to the Imperial encouragement and owing also to the efforts of Chinese instructors who had become naturalized in the country. It was in the 4th year of the reign of the Emperor Chuai (or the year 195 of the Christian era) that Prince Koman, a grandson of Kosei, the 11th lineal successor of the Emperor Shih Hwang, of the Tsing dynasty (China) came over and got naturalized in Japan, bringing with him and introducing into this country the Chinese species of silk-worm, which then came to be cultivated extensively in this country. In the 14th year of the reign of the Emperor Ohjin (283 A.D.) Yu Tsu, a son of Prince Koman, came over and became naturalized in Japan, bringing with him the inhabitants of 127 districts, "hiens" (China). As these emigrants knew how to rear silk-worms and to weave silk, they were distributed—according to the old chronicles—in different localities in the country, where they were employed in teaching the inhabitants the art of silk weaving. About 50 years later, that is 342 A.D., the Emperor Nintoku is said to have caused his Empress to pay visits to the houses of the sericulturists, so as to encourage them in their industry, while subsequently in 462 the Emperor Yuryaku caused his Empress even to pick mulberry leaves in person and rear silk worms. Indeed, under the reign of the latter sovereign the silk industry attained a high degree of prosperity owing to the special Imperial encouragement which took

the forms of rescripts ordering officials to buy and collect silk worm, or causing provinces and prefectures to choose localities and plant therein mulberry trees, or decreeing that some of the taxes to be paid in kind should consist of silk fabrics. From this time onward, history continues to indicate the efforts at encouraging the industry, which were made by succeeding Emperors, efforts which resulted in the further development of the industry.

Coming down to the Japanese "Middle Ages," we find that silk raising and weaving had come to occupy the principal place among the productive industries of the country. Silk had come to be accepted for tributes and contributions to the Imperial Government, while silk fabrics had also come to be used in general for wearing purposes. In consequence of this, it came to pass that, there was not a place throughout the country where silk was not raised, and not a province where silk fabric was not produced. A sericultural record compiled in the 15th year of Yen-ryaku in the reign of the Emperor Kammu (796 A.D.) mentions the names of 36 provinces scattered over the districts of Kinai, Tōkai, Tōsan, Hokuriku, San-in, Sanyo, and Nankai. Later, in the 5th year of Yenchō, in the reign of the Emperor Daigo (927 A.D.) the silk producing localities had come, according to "Engi-shiki," to be classified in the order of the various grades of silk they produced, there being then 12 best, 25 medium, and 11 inferior "silk provinces." One can form from these facts an idea as to the extent to which sericulture had then come to be pursued in this country. During the "Age of Wars" (or the Japanese Dark Ages) that lasted about 700 years, commencing from the 2nd year of Tenkei in the reign of the Emperor Shujaku (939 A.D.) and closing by the fall of the Castle of Osaka in the 1st year of Genna in the reign of the Emperor Go-mizunō (1615 A.D.), the raising of the worm and weaving of silk could only be carried on in secluded and out-of-the-way places which were comparatively free from the ravages of fire and sword.

With the return of peace under the Tokugawa Shogunate (1615 and downward), the industry began gradually to recover from the effects

of the "War Age," owing to the endeavours of such Daimios as were anxious to bring the people under them back to settled occupations in general, and who were not slow to see the importance of rehabilitating sericulture. For all that, however, the enforcement of rigid sumptuary legislation prohibiting the wearing of all silk fabrics by the common people had the effect of throwing the industry into a sudden decline as often as the reactionary measures were had recourse to. With the opening of the trade ports, as the result of concluding treaties of commerce with foreign countries, in the 6th year of Ansei in the reign of the Emperor Komei (1859), the market for silk and silk stuffs widened all at once, laying the foundations, so to speak, for the permanent prosperity of this industry. Since the opening of the new era of Meiji, the Imperial Government has, in its endeavours to carry out the Emperor's wishes, been indefatigable in its efforts to encourage the industry and secure its further progress, with the result that it has now attained a considerable degree of development, while the fame of Japanese silk has become world-wide and the article commands high prices accordingly.

Silk as an article of foreign commerce has, however, its own history of ups and downs. The prevalence of the silk-worm epidemic in Europe (soon after the opening of the country) brought about large demand for silk-worm eggs. With the increase in the quantity of the eggs exported, came, however, the practice of sending out egg-cards of inferior quality or carelessly manufactured. In consequence of this, the Government (between the year 1865 and 1878) frequently issued laws and ordinances, the object of which was to bring under proper control those engaged in the industry. Unfortunately this legislation proved ineffectual, while about the same time and as a result of experiments made as regards the epidemic in question, a discovery was made in Europe, whereby inoculated eggs came to be produced.

These circumstances had the combined effect of gradually diminishing the exportation of Japanese silk-worm eggs, until they entirely ceased to be sent abroad. About this time demoralization set in, also, in the

manufacture of our raw silk, and their buyers abroad were loud in their complaints against them. The authorities again had recource to legislative means to put right this evil tendency and went so far as to establish at Tomioka, Joshu, a model filature, for which they engaged a French expert as superintendent. This was in the 3rd year of Meiji (1870) and the step taken was conspicuously effective in reforming to a degree the silk industry of this country. Still the evil practice, so long allowed to grow and become established, was difficult to be entirely got rid of, but the Government certainly tried to effect its suppression, by amending and reframing the laws and regulations bearing on the industry. These efforts on the part of the Government had, however, the misfortune of causing an outcry to be raised about unnecessary official interference. The cry had become so loud in the 10th year of Meiji (1877) that the Government was compelled, in that year, to repeal all the enactments it had made in this connection and to leave the people entirely free, so far as the silk industry was concerned. This turn of affairs gave opportunities to not a few unscrupulous parties to deftly and fraudulently mix inferior with first-rate goods and thereby secure large profits. To suppress this practice, the authorities of the principal silk-producing prefectures tried to enforce various restrictive measures, but the attempts mostly ended in failure, and the once good name of Japanese silk came to fall very low indeed abroad. In Meiji 16 (1883) the Government convened a meeting of those well experienced in sericulture. The meeting was held in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Government sought the views of those present on the question of the filature industry. On several occassions subsequently, more meetings, taking the forms either of competitive exhibitions or of conversaziones, were held and on the strength of the report made and the answers received at these gatherings, the Government in Meiji 18 (1885) drew up a model set of regulations for the formation of silk guilds, and distributed these regulations among the prefectural authorities, in order that the latter might each frame sets of regulations to suit the requirements of his own particular districts. The consequence

was the organization of guilds among those interested in the matter in each locality. The embodiment of these regulations with the Law of Guilds dealing in Staple Exports Goods, which was amended three years after as the Law of Staple Produce Guilds, took place in the 30th year of Meiji (1897). It may be stated here that the Law for encouraging the Direct Export of Raw Silk had to be repealed soon after its issue in Meiji 30 (1897) when it was discovered that some of the provisions contained in it were at variance with the operation of the revised Treaties.

As regards the method of feeding and rearing the silk worm and its gradual progress there is no record to be referred to; except the words of Prince Shōtoku, who is said to have told sericulturists that they should rear their worms just in the same way as parents nurse and bring up their infants; that they should think of their worms as they think of their own children; that in adjusting the temperature for the worms, they should judge of what suited them best, making the room neither too warm nor too cool, while giving it good ventilation; and that they should lavish the utmost care on the worms both day and night. The ideas embodied in this teaching of Prince Shōtoku are exactly what are being taught and acted upon to-day; and it is remarkable that sericulture should have attained, in those early days, such a high stage of development as to have evolved these ideas. According to "Kaiko Yōiku Tekagami" published in the 2nd year of Shōtoku (1712) "fire-heating" was already then a common practice in sericulture in Gumma District of Jōshū, and considerable progress had apparently been made in the method of rearing the worm. In Tempo 13th (1842) the use of the thermometer was for the first time introduced in the work of sericulture, in Dategori in Ōshū, and the practice came afterwards to be gradually followed by the worm-raisers throughout the country. This new departure forms another step forward in the progress of the industry. As for what led to the application of science in this industry, it was the World's Fair at Vienna, Austria, in Meiji 5 (1872). The officials who attended the Fair, came home more or less *au fait* of

the scientific side of sericulture, as taught in Austria and Italy. Acting on the representations of these officials, the Government caused a sericultural laboratory to be established at Naito-shinjiku, a suburb of Tokyo, in Meiji 7 (1874), but for a certain reason the place was closed not long after. In Meiji 17 (1884) the Government opened in Tokyo the Sanbyo Shiken-ba (Silk-worm Disease Laboratory), and, three years later, in Meiji 20 (1887) removed it to Nishigahara in Kitatoshima-gun (Tokyo-fu) changing its name to the Sangyo Shiken-jo (Sericultural Laboratory). All sorts of investigations connected with sericulture were carried out here, and young men sent up by sericulturists throughout the Empire were instructed in the art of silk-worm raising. Furthermore, the laboratory having from time to time made public the result of its investigations, the institution soon proved to be of very great importance to the sericultural interests of the country. But although a great improvement had subsequently been made, it was quite unable to cope with the requirements of the times, the industry having made, in the meantime, a colossal stride along the path of progress and perfection. It was, therefore, on that score that the Government, approving of the representation of the Lower House of the Diet, caused an institution called "the Tokyo Sangyo Kōshyujo (Tokyo Sericultural School) to be established in Tokyo in the 29th year of Meiji (1896). Three years later, a similar institution called "the Kyoto Sangyo Kōshyujo (Kyoto Sericultural School) also came into existence in Kyotō or the western capital, thus forming, with its eastern compeer, the two most important organs for the promotion of sericultural industry in this country. However, these establishments seemed apparently to lay a special stress upon the worm-rearing branch of the industry, the silk manufacturing being attended to rather in an inefficient way. Such a state of things was not, of course, long suffered to lay dormant, the general tendency of the industry having greatly necessitated the proper and sound instructions in this line of silk manufacturing and the investigations concerning it. Consequently in the 35th year of Meiji (1902) the Tokyo Sangyo Kōshyujo underwent a great expansion, and a course particularly devoted

to the silk manufacturing was established, which chiefly aimed at turning out able female instructors as well as at carrying out necessary investigations. About this time, those interested in the industry in the provinces of Fukushima, Gumma, Nagano, and Saitama—provinces which had had a considerable start of the others in the art of sericulture—started sending out travelling instructors and otherwise took steps to revive and develop the industry, and these things all contributed largely towards its progress.

From the above brief history of the sericultural industry in this country, it will be seen to what a great extent the Imperial Court and Government have always encouraged and protected the industry. In addition to these circumstances the climatic conditions of the country as well as the natural inclination of its people have been favourable to the progress of the industry, while the growing taste for silk fabrics in the West of late years and consequent demand for raw silk have greatly added to the prosperity of the sericultural industry, the area of which now extends from the Okinawa in the south-west to the confines of the Hokkaido in the north-west.

Thus it will be seen that silk-producing forms one of the most important industries of Japan. Indeed, silk comes close after rice in importance as an article of domestic production, while as an article of export it has no compeer. It may even be said that silk holds the balance of Japan's foreign trade.

We might here cast a glance at the general condition of the silk industry in the world at large. The principal countries which produce silk are, as is well known, Italy and France in the West, and, China and Japan in the East. Both Italy and France are noted for good quality of silk which they produce, but their economic conditions seem to be such that no further increase in the quantity of silk produced in them is at present to be expected. As for China, she stands at the head of the list of silk-producing countries; but in quality her production is so poor that it hardly comes up to the standard required by the silk weavers of Europe and America. Under the circumstances, it

is important to note that the world's demand for silk fabric is yearly increasing and that the silk industry in Japan is becoming proportionally more important so as to deserve increased encouragement and protection.

Present Condition of Sericulture.

The present condition of the sericultural industry may be described, for the convenience of readers, in its several detatched departments as follows :—

1. Mulberry Farms:—The cultivation of mulberry trees being well adapted to the climate of Japan, they are found in everywhere throughout the Empire ; but mostly on the banks of the river or canal or in places inconveniently located for the irrigation, the level plains being chiefly used for the rice-field. Especially those cultivated on the banks of river or canal being congenial to the production of the first rate leaves, the well known seats of the sericultural industry in Japan are almost found in localities where rivers and canals are abundant.

The method of cultivating the plant differs according to the climatic conditions of different localities. In the north-eastern districts where a comparatively low temperature prevails, the plants are allowed to remain unpruned all the year round ; but in the south-western provinces where the climatic conditions are quite the opposite, the shoots are pruned close to the root, while in the "Kwanto" districts the pruning is done close to the stem, which is allowed to grow to a certain height. But as the latter two methods are estimated to be apt to impair the strength of the plants, there is now a general tendency to prefer the first one. Besides in the mulberry farms as such, the tree is also very largely cultivated so as to form fences, borders etc., of farms and farm houses, it being estimated that the supply of mulberry leaves obtained from these sources forms about a quarter of the whole stock yearly consumed for sericultural purposes throughout the country. The following is a statistical representation of the mulberry farm industry for the ten year ending the Meiji 34(1901) :—

Year.	Mulberry farms as such :—in *cho.*	Mulberry trees otherwise grow and estimate :—in *cho.*	Total :— in *cho.*
25th	167,199.8	64,201.0	231,400.8
26th	176,218.4	67,140.4	243,358.8
27th	184,772.6	69,117.2	253,889.8
28th	189,909.2	76,255.1	266,164.3
29th	208,047.8	80,889.2	288,937.0
30th	220,008.5	78,195.4	298,203.9
31st	221,603.6	82,709.1	304,312.7
32nd	221,862.9	77,733.0	299,595.9
33rd	222,731.1	78,058.0	300,789.1
34th	228,202.3	75,257.1	303,459.4
35th	237,215.7	79,930.1	317,145.8

2. Egg Cards Making :—In the earlier days, there were apparently no egg cards manufacturers separate from the sericulturists, the latter doing their own work of selecting the good cocoons out of their own crop for seeding purposes. Nor can any exact data be given as to when the egg-card making came to form a specialty. It is on record, however, that in the Genroku era the district of Uyeda in Shinshu and the various provinces in Kwantō and Ohshu were already in the habit of sending out to and supplying the other parts of the country with the "egg card." What, in modern times, brought about the sudden prosperity of this special industry was the prevalence of the silk worm epidemic in Europe, which created a demand for Japanese "cards." The egg-card making was then indeed in a very prosperous condition. However, the subsequent decline in the exportation of the "cards" almost ruined the entire egg-card industry of the country. But since then, with the progress and prosperity that have attended the sericultural industry in general, the special industry in qnestion, has also revived to such an extent that there is not a locality throughout the Empire which does not possess its own egg-card manufacturers, as the following table shows :—

Number of Egg Card Manufacturers throughout Japan.

Year.	For Spring hatching.	For Summer and Autumn hatching.
31st	16,785	7,577
32nd	16,409	7,759
33rd	16,322	7,587
34th	13,745	8,939
35th	12,923	8,604

From the above figures, the reader will be convinced that there has been decrease in the number of the egg-card manufactures from year to year. The reason of this is that, the industry requires adequate outfit, skill, and sufficient confidence of the customers. So that those who carry on the business only upon a small means, and, therefore, necessarily lacking in such requisites, are obliged to abandon the business and to be absorbed into those who do the business on a larger scale. As a result, there has been brought about a tendency to a gradual centralization of the egg-card manufacturing.

As for fighting the silk worm epidemic, which was given rise to as a consequence of an unscrupulous and careless manufacturing called forth by a flourishing condition of the exportation of the egg-cards, Pasteur's grainage cellulaire method was improved upon and remodelled as the result of investigations carred on at the Sericultural Laboratory, and this improved method has since proved itself a very efficient means for the purpose for which it was devised. Then the enforcement of the Silk Worm Egg Examination Regulations proved another means of preventing the epidemic from spreading, while on the other hand the examination carried out under the Regulations had also the satisfactory result of raising the standard quality of the eggs. The following table will be interesting in this respect, Meiji 31 (1898) being the first year in which the Regulations just mentioned were put into force.

Year	Spring breed.		Summer and Autumn breed.	
	Passed.	Rejected.	Passed.	Rejected.
31st	79	21	75	25
32nd	82	18	75	25

33rd	82	18	80	20
34th	88	12	84	16
35th	89	11	86	14

The yearly production of "seed cards" is also on the increase in quantity along with the progress of the sericultural industry in general, as may be seen from the following table:—

Year.	For Spring hatching		For Summer and Autumn hatching.	
	For manufacturing purposes. Cards.	For reproductive purposes. Moths.	For manufacturing purposes. Cards.	For reproductive. purposes. Moths.
31st	2.556.734	15.751.608	164.845	2.832.945
32nd	2.875.082	16.951.279	226.984	3.378.399
33rd	3.123.130	22.118.284	276.893	4.678.751
34th	3.260.133	26.969.798	2.002.559	6.891.504
35th	3.024.430	28.231.800	2.071.603	7.847.702

In the above table, the figures are only for those cards officially examined, and they do not consequently include those made for private use. The classification of "seed cards" into "spring," "summer," and "autumn" breed according to the difference of the hatching season was in vogue till the 33rd year of Meiji (1900). But since then, the "annual" egg cards having come to be examined in consequence of the modification of the Silk Worm Egg Examination Regulations, the manner of the classification resorted to up to that time has been changed to the "natural" classification. For the convenience of readers, however, all the *annuals* are here included into the "spring" breed, and the *bivoltini* and *polyvoltini* into the "summer" and "Autumn" breeds.

3. Rearing Season:—It has already been shown how sericulture formed a national industry in early days, silk forming an article of common wear, how it declined during the "Dark Ages" and also under the Tokugawa Shogunate owing to the sumptuary laws that were passed under that règime, laws which are almost, by the way, an exact counterpart of those passed in England about the same time, and how the industry has revived in the new era of Meiji. In the latter

respect the provinces of Nagano, Gumma, Fukushima and Saitama, all of which were, comparatively speaking, devoid of good paddy land, were the first to adopt sericulture as the principal industry of the inhabitants. In these provinces, there were people in the beginning (after the Restoration) who had had extensive apartment built for sericultural purposes and attempted to employ large numbers of employers in order to carry out the industry on an extensive scale. These people forgot, however, that silk worm rearing was really a work of 30 or 40 days, and that the proceeds therefrom could never be sufficient to afford them a livelihood for the whole year, and that, therefore, to apply to sericulture Sir Walter Scott's remark with regard to literature, silk-worm raising might be made a good staff but would assuredly prove a bad crutch.

These things in addition to the recent rise in wages having gradually come to be understood by these concerned, there has in late years grown up a tendency to carry on sericulture as a subsidiary occupation instead of as a main industry. Especially since the Japan-China war of Meiji 27-28 (1894-5) this tendency has gone on increasing. Sericulturists have come to see the profitableness of "farming" on a reduced scale for Spring, Summer, and Autumn "crops," rather than carrying it on in a large scale, the rearing all at once in Spring alone.

There is no question that the "silk-worm" was originally nothing but a caterpillar feeding on mulberry leaves. At an unknown age, man discovered the art of artificially raising it and of utilizing the production of its cocoons, that art attaining subsequently various stages of development until it has now reached the stage in which the heat of fire is employed to supplement the deficiency of natural temperature. This may be said to be a marked progress in the art of silk-worm raising. The method of rearing the silk worm is not at all uniform even at present. Some do not use "fire heat," having the entire process to the conditions of the weather, this method being called the "natural method." Others would have everything dependent on artificial heating, and their method is called the "warm rearing system," while the third group would resort to both of the means above mentioned and theirs is called

the "conventional method." It goes without saying that the "natural method" was the original one, first resorted to in the earliest days of sericulture. Of this method, however, the disadvantages are that the growth of the worm is slow and that the cocoons thus obtained are not often of good quality. The "worm rearing system," on the other hand, accelerates the growth of the worm—in a very much less number of days than the other method—and a great quantity of raw silk may be secured thereby, but the disadvantage of this method is that the worms are often weak in constitution and liable to produce cocoons of unexpected character. For these reasons, the method most extensively followed throughout the country at present is the "conventional."

The quantity of cocoons obtainable differs, of course, according to the crop condition of the year; still, on the whole, the quantity is rather on the increase *pari passu* with the progress made in the art of sericulture, the increase being especially notable in the case of autumn cocoons, as may be gathered from the following statistics for the ten years mentioned.

Cocoon crop for the whole of Japan.

Year.	Spring crop.	Summer crop.	Autumn crop.	Total.
	Koku.	Koku.	Koku.	Koku.
25th	1,124,222	252,079	104,404	1,480,705
26th	1,225,018	328,591	133,285	1,686,894
27th	1,257,836	373,996	166,010	1,797,842
28th	1,697,803	324,028	236,342	2,258,173
29th	1,384,411	255,438	191,529	1,831,378
30th	1,654,722	273,257	193,965	2,121,944
31st	1,504,351	301,393	221,595	2,027,339
32nd	1,819,936	372,142	320,484	2,512,562
33rd	2,029,806	377,466	346,631	2,753,903
34th	1,798,672	345,617	381,892	2,526,181
35th	1,774,936	359,772	414,516	2,549,224

4. Filature:—In earlier days the reeling of raw silk having been carried on as a subsidiary business by the farmer, the method employ-

ed was confined to the simple process of hand-reeling, and the product obtaind by such pristine makeshift was naturally of coarse kind unfit for the foreign market.

Owing to the latter reason the Government established, as already mentioned, a model filature at Tomioka-machi in Gumma prefecture. The example thus set before them led those interested in the industry to starting similar establishments on the factory system throughout the country. Even those who were previously contented with hand-reeling now took up frame-reeling and adopted the practice of selling their product jointly by unifying its quality. This was decidedly a step forward in the progress of the industry, which soon came to be recognized by the farming class as an important by-business. According to the official returns for Meiji 33rd (1900), 6.193.869 *Kin* of silk were turned out by the machine reeling against 4.779.575 *Kin* by frame reeling. It is misleading, however, to say that filaturing constitutes a by-industry whenever it is carried on by frame reeling, because there are establishments managed after the fully developed factory system and get employing the frame reeling method. While it is not yet exactly known how many establishments of this latter kind there are in the country, the statistical returns for the year above mentioned show that in that year the country had 2,072 machine reeling factories, employing 1.22.166 basins against 597 from reeling establishments employing 55.022 pans, the figures being in each case for factories that employ 10 workers or more.

As the climatic conditions of Japan differ considerably from those of continental countries where a comparatively high temperature prevails, the preservation of cocoon often proves to be a very difficult affair, cases of the deterioration of entire stock, which means a great loss to the owners, not being infrequent. The proper preservation of cocoons forms, therefore, a very important problem. In former days sun-drying was the only method adopted in this respect. The Tomioka Filature was the first to test the baking process, but this method, too, died not give satisfactory results owing to the climatic peculiarities

of the country. Of late years, however, many and valuable machines and methods have been invented well answering the purposes of stifling, drying and the sebsequent long preservation of cocoons, and thus also enabling to minimize the time required for the industry and to preclude the occasions to deteriorate the quality of the cocoons.

There is no question that the Tomioka Filature proved to be a model establishment, and that it fully satisfied the expectations that had been formed of it. Indeed, the sericulturists throughout the country strived to fashion their methods of reeling after those followed at the Tomioka factory, and this, of course, had not a bad result. It was after a European model, and many of the schemes tried in this establishment and imitated at others only proved their unfitness for general adoption in this country. So there came consequently a period of continual changing from one system to another, a conspicuous instance of this kind being the adoption to a very large extent of the "Kennel" method in place of the "Champon" system, and also of "double" instead of "direct" reeling. Very significant progress has also been achieved in the art of reeling itself, since the opening of the model institution, as a single comparison of the number of reeling pans with the quantity of their entire product will easily convince us. For better understanding, the reader is referred to the following figures furnishing an eloquent proof of this statement.

Average produce per pan.

Machine reel.

Year.	Machine reel.	Frame reel.
33rd	48 *Kin*	27
29th	39 „	19
26th	39 „	22
Increase in 23rd as against 29th. 9		8

While it is unavoidable that there should be differences in the amounts of annual production of raw silk owing to differences in

"crop" conditon and also in those of proceed therefrom according to market condition, there is no question, that on the whole, the amounts are on the steady increase, as the following table will furnish the most convincing proof.

Year.	Amount produced. in Kin.
Meiji 11th	2,266,294
„ 12th	2,782,375
„ 13th	3,331,044
„ 14th	2,881,856
„ 15th	2,850,806
„ 16th	2,855,900
„ 17th	4,492,356
„ 18th	3,174,925
„ 19th	4,592,525
„ 20th	5,124,788
„ 21st	4,148,891
„ 22nd	5,511,041
„ 23rd	5,425,425
„ 24th	6,799,850
„ 25th	6,850,550
„ 26th	7,709,713
„ 27th	8,104,894
„ 28th	10,020,694
„ 29th	9,017,000
„ 30th	9,609,756
„ 31st	9,248,419
„ 32nd	10,964,013
„ 33rd	10,973,444
„ 34th	10,972,981
„ 35th	11,508,819

5. Raw Silk Trade:—Of the entire amount of raw silk produced in this country, one half is consumed for silk fabrics in the interior, while

the other half is exported to abroad. Although that which to be used in the interior is procurable in the markets of the producing districts, that which to be exported to abroad is sent to Yokohama for sale.

From the opening of the port for foreign commerce, the raw silk has been the principal commodity transacted at that place. Although many inconveniences had existed in the modes of the transaction caused by the mutual misunderstanding of the native and foreign traders, especially on account of the difference of the languages between each other, the barrier has gradually been removed with the lapse of time, and Yokohama now occupys the position of one of the most flourishing silk emporiums of the world. But it may be interesting to note that the "ready money" transaction, such as not to be seen in other countries, is one of the commercial customs which it established itself at that place. The following table shows the growth of raw silk trade from the earliest days of the port:—

Year		Amount exported. in Kin.	Amount realized. in Yen.
Ansei	6th.	487,625	———
Manyen	1st.	812,780	———
Bunkyu	1st.	922,424	———
„	2nd	2,414,914	———
„	3rd	1,294,719	———
Genji	1st	1,343,164	———
Kei-ō	1st	941,602	———
„	2nd	1,101,546	———
„	3rd	1,000,117	———
Meiji	1st.	1,123,951	6,253,473
„	2nd	726,046	5,720,182
„	3rd	683,362	4,278,752
„	4th	1,323,435	8,004,144
„	5th	895,500	5,205,237
„	6th	1,202,134	7,208,421
„	7th	979,193	5,302,039

„	8th	1,181,387	5,424,916
„	9th	1,864,249	13,197,921
„	10th	1,723,004	9,626,956
„	11th	1,451,235	7,889,446
„	12th	1,637,198	9,734,534
„	13th	1,461,619	8,606,867
„	14th	1,801,181	10,647,310
„	15th	2,884,068	16,232,150
„	16th	3,121,975	16,183,549
„	17th	2,098,398	11,007,172
„	18th	2,457,203	13,033,871
„	19th	2,635,294	17,321,361
„	20th	3,103 584	19,280,002
„	21st	4,677,708	25,916,860
„	22nd	4,126,741	26,616,541
„	23rd	2,110,315	13,859,339
„	24th	5,325,148	29,356,339
„	25th	5,406,856	36,299,744
„	26th	3,712,213	28,167,411
„	27th	5,484,059	39,353,156
„	28th	5,810,046	47,866,257
„	29th	3,918,994	28,830,602
„	30th	6,919,861	55,630,460
„	31st	4,837,329	42,047,411
„	32nd	5,946,911	62,627,721
„	33rd	4,630,903	44,657,029
„	34th	8,697,706	74,667,331
„	35th	8,078,166	76,859,478
„	36th	7,315,531	74,428,907

Among the countries to which the Japanese raw silk is exported, the Uninted States of America is decidedly the best customer, that country taking 50 per cent. or more of the whole amount exported. Next comes France, and then Italy. Other countries buy comparatively

little of Japan. The raw silk imported by France and Italy is not all used up in these countries, but is re-exported to Switzerland, Germany, Russia, and other countries. The destinations of Japanese raw silk, for the last five years, may be tabulated as below:—

Destinations.	31st in Kin.	32nd in Kin.	33rd in Kin.	34th in Kin.	35th in Kin.
U. S. A. .	2,911,240	3,820,477	2,642,918	5,142,376	4,878,494
France . .	1,630,654	1,803,464	1,200,838	2,035,818	1,575,251
Italy	218,652	260,298	669,484	1,341,913	1,290,480
England. . .	36,491	28,663	45,658	17,105	46,413
Switzerland . .	625	3,677	1,029	7,579	61,569
Hongkong . . .	—	—	2,218	—	—
Canada	—	—	18,912	62,113	115,170
Russia . . .	39,663	30,337	49,846	82,234	87,858
Other countries	4	2	—	8,568	23,031
Total. . .	4,837,329	5,946,911	4,630,903	8,697,706	8,078,116

The exportation of such a large quantity of raw silk is conducted by a comparatively small number of the native and foreign merchants. The foreigners who carry on this business are mostly the old residents of Yokohama, of whom the best known are as follows:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Robinson & Co.
Longin & Co.
Bernadin & Co.
The American Trading. Co.
Pollack Bros.
Averill & Co.
Cornes & Co.
Compania General de Tobacos de Filipinas.
China and Japan Trading Co.
L. Mottet.
Sieber, Wolff & Co.
Sieber, & Co.
Dell'ors & Co.
Ulysse Pila & Co.
L. Gouilloud
Otto Streuli
Nabholz & Co.
P. Dourille.
Vivanti Brothers.
Klingen & Co.
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.
Ed. L. Van Nierop.
Otto Reimers & Co.
Frazer & Co.

Varenne & Co.
Bavier & Co.
Herbert Dent & Co.
Boyer Mazet Guillieé & Co.
Cl Eymard.
Jewett & Bent.

Besides the above, there are Japanese firms who have their own houses in Europe and America, and carry on the business of—what we call—"direct export." The names of such firms are:—

The Yokohama Raw silk Company (Yokohama Kiito Gōmei Kwaisha).

The Dōshin Kabushiki Kwaisha.

The Yokohama Branch of the Mitsui Bussan Gōmei Kwaisha.

As most of the raw silk producing districts in the country are far away from the commercial centres, and as the raw silk manufactures are not well keep posted with the condition of and quotations ruling in the foreign markets, the commodities are sent from the producing districts to raw silk dealers in Yokohama, who sell them to foreign merchants.

The following are the names of the raw silk dealers:—

Mitsukage Ono.
Ikuzo Wakao.
Hara Gōmei Kwaisha.
Gōmei Kwaisha, Mogi Shōten.
Sakutaro Shibusawa.
Tokubei Anzai.
Bunshichi Watanabe.
Komakichi Yamada.
Morinokawa Gōmei Kwaisha.
Gōmei Kwaisha, Kojima Shōten.
Jirosaburo Imai.
Hikotaro Kashiwagi.
Masakichi Kaneko.
Riyemon Kimura.
Shinyei Kabushiki Kwaisha (Yokohama Branch).
Kimbei Ito.
Zenshichi Yajima.
Katsusaburo Ogawa.
Namikichi Morita.
Kōzaburo Takashima.
Nao Matsumura.
Gosaburo Nakazawa.
Abe Gōmei Kwaisha (Yokohama Branch).
Kahei Ōtani.
Zensuke Kadowa.
Nakayama Shōten (Yokohama Branch).
Shinshichi Tanaka.
Yoshimatsu Matsuura.
Shinbei Okada.

It was suggested long ago in some quarters that as a means for promoting the export of our raw silk, a regular silk conditioning house

qualified to undertake the conditioning and to determine its quality should be established. More than once the matter received the serious attention of both the public and the Government, but it was not until the year 1894 that the bill in respect of the silk conditioning passed the Diet; and in August 1895, the silk conditioning house was opened for business. The work undertaken at this establishment is as follows:—

1. To determine the net weight of raw silk by testing the weight of packing.

2. To determine the conditioned weight of raw silk by testing the quantity of moisture contained in it.

3. To determine the number of reel per female worker by testing the number of breakages at the time of rereeling.

4. To determine whether the size of the filaments is uniform or not by testing its denier.

5. To determine the number of knots in the filaments.

6. To determine the tenacity and ductility of the filaments.

7. To determine the relative decrease in the quantity incidental to boiling-off by testing the quantity of gummy substances present in the filaments.

The number of tests conducted at the House since its inception are as follows:—

	29th year.	30th year.	31st year.	32nd year.	33rd year.	34th year.	35th year.	36th year.
Gross weight .	——	18	1	68	42	2	161	305
Net weight. .	221	178	232	737	4,047	18,236	38,751	31,157
Determination of grade . .	968	2,431	4,636	8,469	7,079	15,003	18,242	24,506
Boiling-off . .	47	16	15	7	21	2	4	3
Total. . .	1,236	2643	4,884	9,281	11,189	33,242	57,158	55,971

The reason why the number of applications relating to the conditioning showed a sudden increase from the 33rd year of Meiji (1900)—the year the revised treaty came into operation—was due to the fact that our raw silk dealers, desirous of removing various abuses that had

previously existed in the business carried on between them and foreign exporters, concluded with the latter a special arrangement about the business method, by which the latter have been entitled to demand a certain fixed rate of damages, in the case of the rate of humidity of the raw silk exceeded the prescribed limit.

At first, the House was not quite prepared to meet with the sudden increase in the number of applications that resulted; but owing to the necessary expansion made in the 34th Year of Meiji (1901) in the scope of its arrangement, today it is ready to undertake with promptitude all such applications, so that both in the scope of the work it does and in its efficiency the House can at present bear comparison with its foreign compeers.

6. Best and Well Known Raw Silk Manufacturers & Their trademarks:—The following are the best and well known raw silk manufacturers in Japan, who have sent their manufactures to the St. Louis Exhibition as exhibits at the instance of the Japanese Government

Any raw silk merchants or silk fabricators desiring to buy the Japanese raw silk should communicate with any of the Japanese firms or "direct exporters" (see page 20), or with any of the foreign firms in Yokohama (see page 19 & 20), stating the name of a raw silk manufacturer and his trademark.

THE AKAMATSU SEISHI JO.

UWAJIMA MACHI, KITA-UWA GUN, IYO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1893.

Number of Basins . . . . . 118.

Annual Production . . . . . 10,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . . . Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE ASAHI SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

SHIZUKAWA MACHI, MOTOYOSHI GUN, MIYAGI-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1888.

Number of Basins . . . . . 300.

Annual Production . . . . . 25,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded, . . . Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Diploma *(Lyon Exhibition, 1894)*, Gold Medal *(International Exhibition, Paris, 1900)*, Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE ATAGO SEISHI GO-SHI KWAISHA.

SHIMO-ATAGO MURA, IWATA GUN, TOTOMI,
SHIDZUOKA-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1894.

Number of Basins . . . . . 120.

Annual Production . . . . . 10,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . France.

Prize awarded . . . . . Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

CHOSHIN SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, THE GOSHU KAN.

IIDA MACHI, SHIMO-INA GORI, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1893.

Number of Basins . . . . . 995.

Annual Production . . . . . 50,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

THE FUKOKU KWAN

MIYAKAWA MURA, SUWA GUN, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

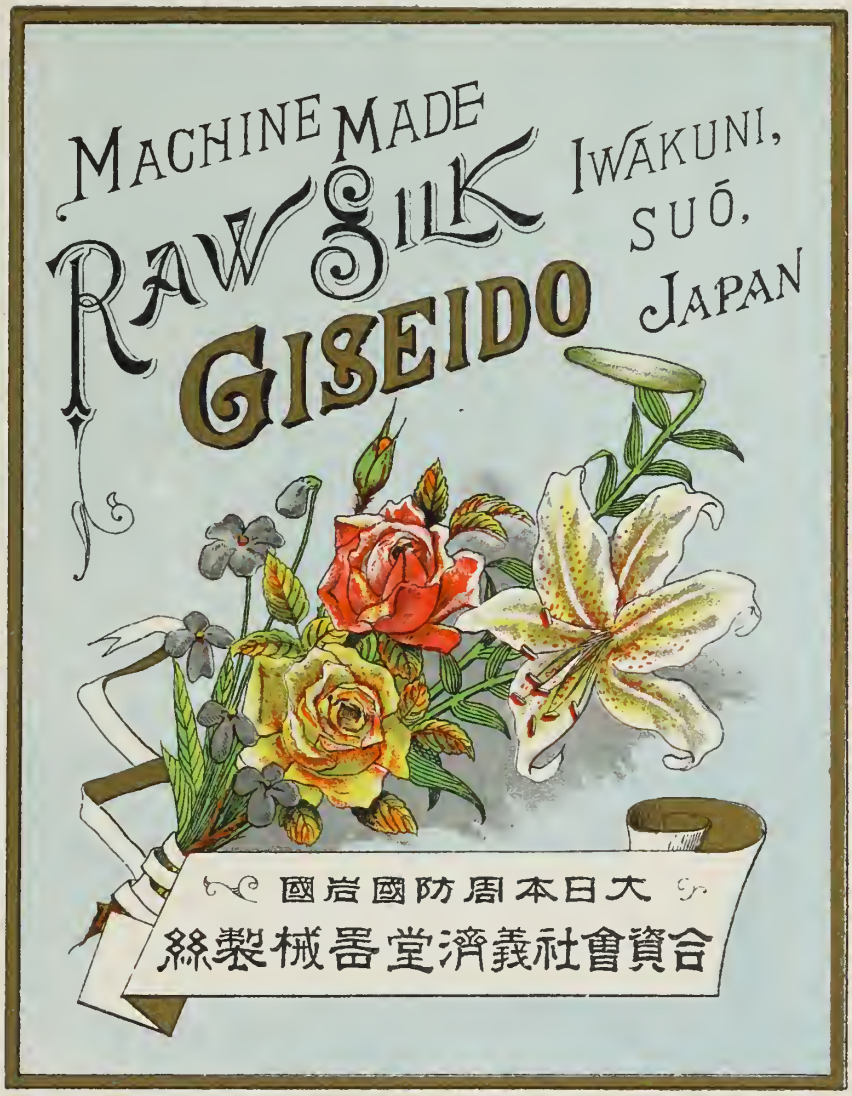
Year of Establishment . . . . . 1875.

Number of Basins . . . . . 506.

Annual Production . . . . . 63,780 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Diploma *(The First National Exhibition, 1877)*, Fourth Class Diploma *(The Second National Exhibition, 1881)*, The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.



GO-SHI KWAISHA, THE GISEI DO.

IWAKUNI MACHI, KUGA GUN, SUŌ, YAMAGUCHI KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1881.

Number of Basins . . . . . 115.

Annual Production . . . . . 7,500 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

GO-SHI KWAISHA, THE HON ROKKO SHA.

NISHIJO MURA, HANISHINA GUN, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1874.
Number of Basins	285.
Annual Production	25,000 kin.
Exported to	America.

GO-SHI KWAISHA, THE KYODO KIITO NIDZUKURI JO.

FUKUSHIMA MACHI, SHINOBU GUN, IWASHIRO,

FUKUSHIMA-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1889.

Average Quantity of Annual Transaction . . . . . 488,500 kin.

Raw silk produced in the Fukushima localities collected and packed by this establishment for exportation to Europe and America.

GO-SHI KWAISHA, THE ROKKO SHA.

MATSUSHIRO MACHI, HANISHINA GUN, SHINANO. JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1874.
Number of Basins . . . . . 342.
Annual Production . . . . . 50,000 kin.
Exported to . . . . . America.
Prizes awarded . . . The "*Kamon*" Second Class Medal (*The First National Exhibition, 1877*), Copper Medal (*Paris International Exhibition, 1878*), Copper Medal (*Melbourne Exhibition, 1880*), Third Class Diploma (*The Second National Exhibition, 1881*), Gold Medal (*Paris International Exhibition, 1889*), The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma (*The Third National Exhibition, 1890*), Gold Medal (*Chicago World's Fair, 1893*), Silver Medal (*Paris International Exhibition, 1900*), The "*Meiyo*" Silver Medal (*The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903*).

GO-SHI KWAISHA, THE SANRIU SHA.

MISHIMA MURA, NUKADA GUN, AICHI-KEN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1897.

Number of Basins . . . . . 246.

Annual Production . . . . . 35,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . . First Class Diploma (*The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903*).

GO-SHI KWAISHA, THE SARASHINA SHA.

KAMI-YAMADA MURA, SARASHINA GUN, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1886.

Number of Basins . . . . . 220.

Annual Production . . . . . 15,800 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe and America.

Prize awarded . . Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

GO-SHI KWAISHA, THE SAYAGAWA SEISHI JO.

SAEKI MURA, KAITO GUN, OWARI, AICHI-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1894.
Number of Basins . . . . . 87.
Annual Production . . . . . 10,000 kin.
Exported to . . . . . America.
Prizes awarded . . . Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*,
Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

GO-SHI KWAISHA, THE SHŌYŌ KEN.

KANAE MURA, SHIMO-INA GORI, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1878.

Number of Basins . . . . . 230.

Annual Production . . . . . 30,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . First Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

GO-SHI KWAISHA, THE TAISEI SHA.

USUDA MACHI, MINAMI-SAKU GUN, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1888.

Number of Basins . . . . . 600.

Annual Production . . . . . 40,840 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . . . Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

GOSHI KWAISHA, THE TOGUN SHA.

TENDO MACHI, HIGASHI-MURAYAMA GUN,
UZEN, YAMAGATA-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1899.

Number of Basins . . . . . 104.

Annual Production . . . . . 9,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . . . Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1093).*

THE GO-SHI OKAYA SEISHI KWAISHA.

HIRANO MURA, SUWA GUN, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1897.

Number of Basins . . . . . 1,016.

Annual Production . . . . . 117,500 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe and America.

Prize awarded . . . First Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE GUNZE SEISHI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

AYABE MACHI, IKARUKA GUN, KIOTO-FU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1896.

Number of Basins . . . . . 252.

Annual Production . . . . . 30,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . . Gold Medal *(International Exhibition, Paris, 1900)*, The "*Meiyo*" Gold Medal *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE HACHIMAN SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

UTSURO MURA, GAMO GUN, OMI,
SHIGA-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1895.

Number of Basins . . . . . 100.

Annual Production . . . . . 10,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Silver Medal, etc. *(International Exhibition, Paris, 1900)*,
Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE HAKUSEI KAN.

SHIRAKAWA MACHI, NISHI-SHIRAKAWA GUN,
OSHIU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1887.
Number of Basins . . . . . 134.
Annual Production . . . . . 12,500 kin.
Exported to . . . . . America.
Prizes awarded . . . The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma (*The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895*), Third Class Diploma (*The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903*).

THE HAKUTSURU SHA.

SHIMO-SUWA MACHI, SUWA GUN, SHINSHIU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1876.

Number of Basins . . . . . 1,000.

Annual Production . . . . . 84,400 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . . Diploma *(The Second National Exhibition, 1881)*, The "*Yuko*" Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE HASEGAWA SEISHI JO.

YASHIRO MURA, HIGASHI-OKITAMA GUN, WUJEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1882.

Number of Basins . . . . . 150.

Annual Production . . . . . 22,400 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, The "*Yuko*" Second Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, First Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE HAYASHI GUMI.

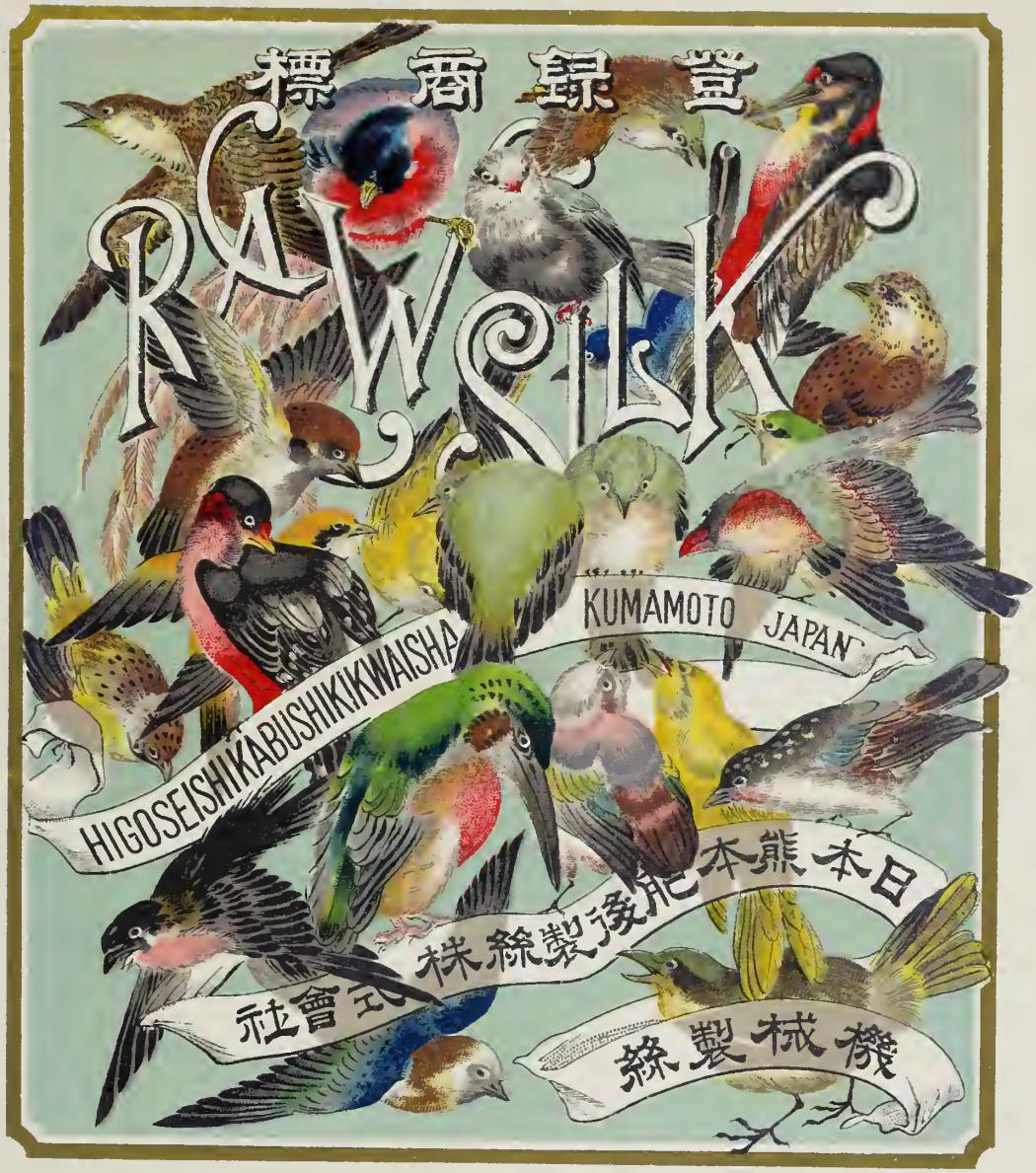
HIRANO MURA, SUWA GUN, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1879.
Number of Basins	690.
Annual Production	79,500 kin.
Exported to	America.

THE HIGASHIYAMATO GUMI.

HONJIO MURA, HIGASHI-CHIKUMA GUN, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1873.
Number of Basins	127.
Annual Production	11,250 kin.
Exported to	America.



THE HIGO SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

UCHI-TSUBOI MACHI, KUMAMOTO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1896.
Number of Basins	90.
Annual Production	12,500 kin.
Exported to	America.

THE HIKAMI KIYODO SHA.

SAJI MURA, HIKAMI GORI, HIOGO-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1889.

Number of Basins . . . . . 784.

Annual Production . . . . . 50,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . First Class Diplomas *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE HIRATA RYOZEN KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

HIRATA MACHI, HIKAWA GUN,
SHIMANE-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1887.
Number of Basins . . . . . 251.
Annual Production . . . . . 22,500 kin.
Exported to . . . . . America.
Prizes awarded . . . The "*Shinpo*" Second Class Diploma (*The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895*), Copper Medal (*International Exhibition, Paris, 1900*), First Class Diploma (*The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903*).

THE HISUI SHA.

OTSU MURA, HIKAWA GUN, IDZUMO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1895.

Number of Basins . . . . . 374.

Annual Production . . . . . 21,400 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . Copper Medal *(International Exhibition, Paris, 1900)*,
Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE HOKUSEI SHA.

HATTA MURA, INABE GUN, MIYE-KEN JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1893.

Number of Basins . . . . . 180.

Annual Production . . . . . 15,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe.

Prize awarded . . . . . Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE HOTAKA SHA.

HOTAKA MURA, SHIMO-TAKAI GUN, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1900.

Number of Basins . . . . . 354.

Annual Production . . . . . 20,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America and Europe.

INA SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, THE FUSO KAN.

IIDA MACHI, SHIMO-INA GORI, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1889.
Number of Basins . . . . . 435.
Annual Production . . . . . 21,856 kin.
Exported to . . . . . America.
Prizes awarded . . . First Class Diploma *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*,
Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

ITO KOZAYEMON.

MUROYAMA, ISE, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1874.
Number of Basins . . . . . 150.
Annual Production . . . . . 24,000 kin.
Exported to . . . . . America.
Prizes awarded . . Diploma *(The First National Exhibition, 1877)*, Copper Medal *(Paris International Exhibition, 1877)*, Second Class Diploma *(Melbourne Exhibition, 1880)*, The "*Yuko*" Diploma *(The Second National Exhibition, 1881)*, Silver Medal *(Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883)*, Honorary Diploma *(Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exhibition, New Orleans, 1885)*, Silver Medal *(Spanish Exhibition, 1888)*.

THE ITO SEISHI GO-SHI KWAISHA.

MYOJI MURA, ITO GUN, KISHIU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1893.

Number of Basins . . . . . 50.

Annual Production . . . . . 5,650 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . . . Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895).*

THE ITO SEISHI JO.

KANAYA MACHI, HAIBARA GUN, YENSHIU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1896.

Number of Basins . . . . . 102.

Annual Production . . . . . 15,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

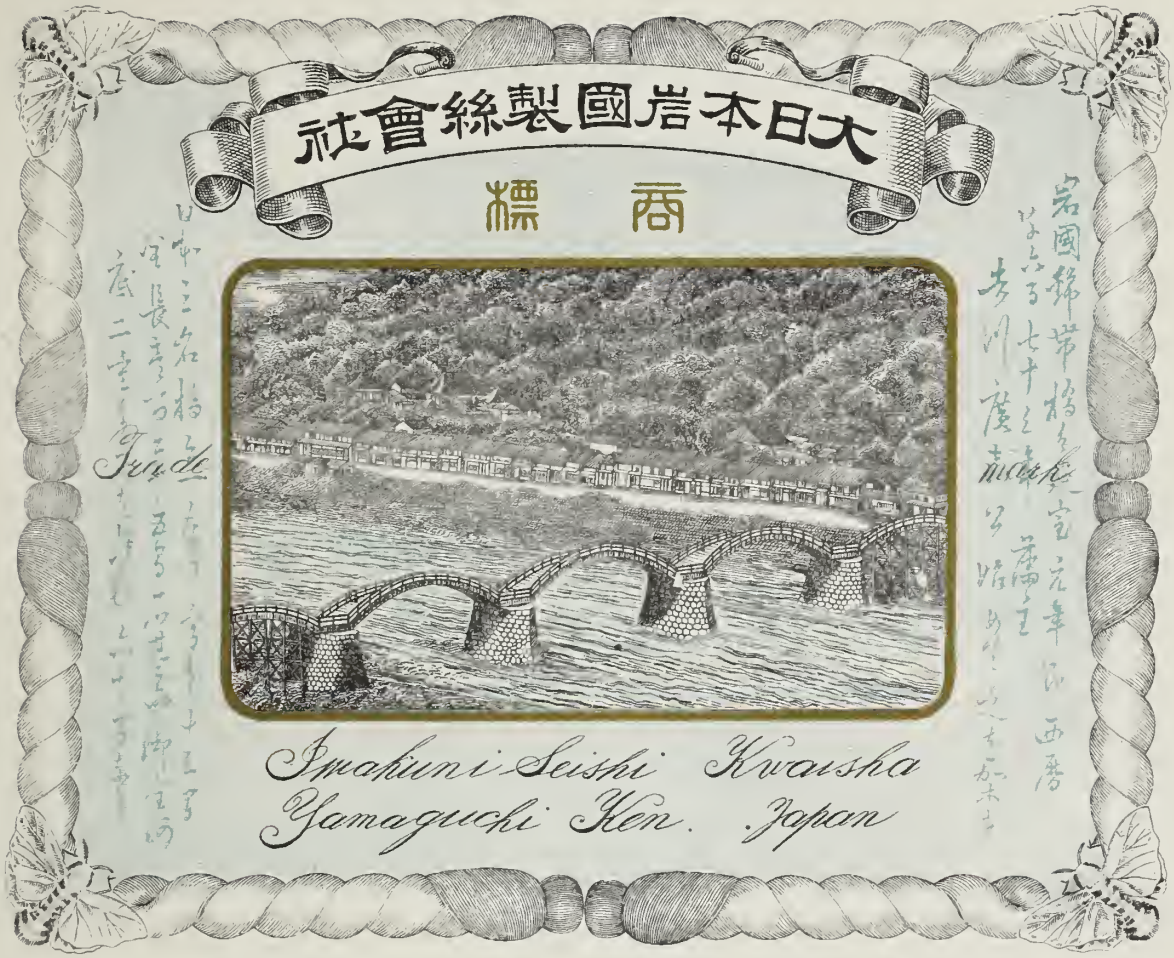
Prizes awarded . . . Medal *(International Exhibition, Paris, 1900)*, Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE IWADEYAMA SEISHI JO.

IWADEYAMA MACHI, TAMATSUKURI GUN,

MIYAGI-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1888.
Number of Basins . . . . . 106.
Annual Production . . . . . 8,875 kin.
Exported to . . . . . America.
Prizes awarded . . . The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.



THE IWAKUNI SEISHI KWAISHA.

YOKOYAMA MURA, KUGA GUN, YAMAGUCHI-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1890.

Number of Basins . . . . . 80.

Annual Production . . . . . 4,000 kin.

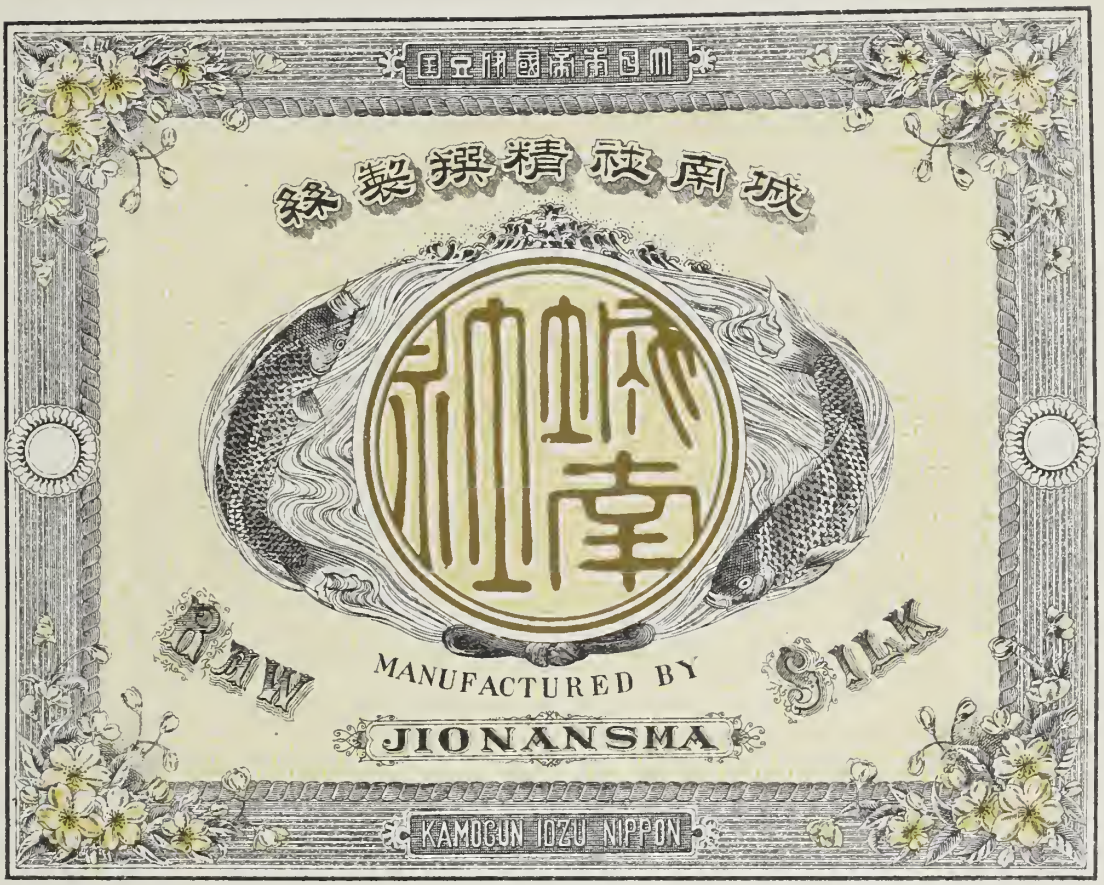
Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . First Class Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE IWAMOTO SEISHI JO.

IWAMATSU MURA, FUJI GUN, SURUGA, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1893.
Number of Basins	120.
Annual Production	8,440 kin.
Exported to	America.



THE JIONANSHA, MATSUZAKI SEISHI JO.

NAKAGAWA MURA, KAMO GUN, IDZU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1876.

Number of Basins . . . . . 60.

Annual Production . . . . . 11,500 kin.

Exported to . . . . . An erica and Europe.

Prize awarded . . . . . Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890).*

THE JOSUI SHA.

KUMAKAWA MURA, NISHI-TAMA GUN, TOKYO-FU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1883.

Number of Basins . . . . . 1,055.

Annual Production . . . . . 90,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe and America.

Prize awarded . . . . . Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893).*

THE JUNSUI KWAN.

KOMORO MACHI, KITA-SAKU GUN, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1890.

Number of Basins . . . . . 420.

Annual Production . . . . . 28,130 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America and France.

Prizes awarded . . . Honorary Diploma & Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Silver Medal *(International Exhibition, Paris, 1900)*.

KABUSHIKI KWAISHA, THE UZEN HOKKOU SHA.

TATEOKA MACHI, KITA-MURAYAMA GUN, UZEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1880.
Number of Basins	100.
Annual Production	9.000 kin.
Exported to	America.

THE KAGOSHIMA-KEN JUSAN SHA.

YAMASHITA MACHI, KAGOSHIMA, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1879.

Number of Basins . . . . . 430.

Annual Production . . . . . 35,536 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . . . Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Dipolma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE KAIMEI SHA.

HIRANO MURA, SUWA GUN, NAGANO-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1878.
Number of Basins . . . . . 1,900.
Annual Production . . . . . 165,000 kin.
Exported to . . . . . America and Europe.
Prizes awarded . . . The "*Yuko*" Second Class Diploma (*The Third National Exhibition, 1890*), Copper Medal (*Chicago World's Fair, 1893*), The "*Yuko*" Second Class Diploma (*The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895*), First Class Diploma (*The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903*).

THE KAISEI KAN.

HIRANO MURA, SUWA GORI, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1883.

Number of Basins . . . . . 324.

Annual Production . . . . . 43,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America and Europe.

THE KAISHIN KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

RIOGAMI MURA, CHICHIBU GUN, MUSASHI, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1885.

Number of Basins . . . . . 20,000.

Annual Production . . . . . 140,600 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . Second Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895).*

THE KAISHO GOOSHI KAISHA.

HACHIMAN MACHI, GUJIO GUN, GIFU-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1893.

Number of Basins . . . . . 200.

Annual Production . . . . . 5,630 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe and America.

Prize awarded . . . . . Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*.

THE KAKUSAN SHA.

HITAKA MURA, KINOSAKI GUN, TAJIMA, HYOGO-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1878.

Number of Basins . . . . . 100.

Annual Production . . . . . 5,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Diploma *(The Second National Exhibition, 1881)*, The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE KANRA SHIA.

TOMIOKA MACHI, KITA-KANRA GUN, KOZUKE, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1880.

Nnmber of Basins . . . . . 31,500.

Annual Production . . . . . 468,750 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . The "*Yuko*" Second Class Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, The "*Yuko*" Third Calss Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Gold Medal *(International Exhibition, Paris, 1900)*, First Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE KANSAI SEISHI KAISHA.

TSU, ISE, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1896.

Number of Basins . . . . . 140.

Annual Production . . . . . 15,720 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . . . Silver Medal *(International Exhibition, Paris, 1900).*

THE KATAKURA GUMI.

KAWAGISHI MURA, SUWA GUN, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1875.

Number of Basins . . . . . 1,689.

Annual Production . . . . . 300,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America and Europe.

Prize awarded . The "*Meiyo*" Gold Medal (*The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903*).

THE KAWANO GOMEI KWAISHA SEISHI BU.

OSU MACHI, KITA GUN, IYO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1890.
Number of Basins . . . . . 183.
Annual Production . . . . . 18,000 kin.
Exported to . . . . . America.
Prizes awarded . . . The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Medal *(Paris International Exhibition, 1900)*, First Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE KAZAMA SEISHI JO.

YANAGI MACHI, KOFU, YAMANASHI KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1876.

Number of Basins . . . . . 434.

Annual Production . . . . . 30,375 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . The "*Homon*" Medal (*The First National Exhibition, 1877*), The "*Yuko*" Diploma (*The Second National Exhibition, 1881*), Copper Medal (*International Exhibition, Amsterdam, 1883*), The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma (*The Third National Exhibition, 1890*).

THE KINPO SHA.

HIRASHINA MURA, HIGASHI-YAMANASHI GUN,

YAMANASHI-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1893.
Number of Basins	480.
Annual Production	25,500 kin.
Exported to	America.

THE KIOTO SEISHI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

YOSHIDA MACHI, KAMIKIOKU, KIOTO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1887.

Number of Basins . . . . . 280.

Annual Production . . . . . 30,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, The "*Shinpo*" Second Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Copper Medal *(International Exhibition, Paris, 1900)*, Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE KISENNUMA SEISHI KWAISHA.

KISENNUMA MACHI, MOTOYOSHI GUN, RIKUZEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1900.

Number of Basins . . . . . 190.

Annual Production . . . . . 11,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . . . Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE KONAN SHA.

MUTSUAI MURA, HIGASHI-YATSUSHIRO GUN,

YAMANASHI-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1891.

Number of Basins . . . . . 250.

Annual Production . . . . . 15,150 kin.

Exported to . . . . . France.

Prize awarded . . . Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE KONO KAN.

TOKI MURA, TOKI GUN, GIFU-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1893.

Number of Basins . . . . . 200.

Annual Production . . . . . 16,880 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

THE KOOSEI SHA.

ICHINOMIYA MURA, HIGASHI-YATSUSHIRO GUN,
YAMANASHI-KEN, JAPAN.

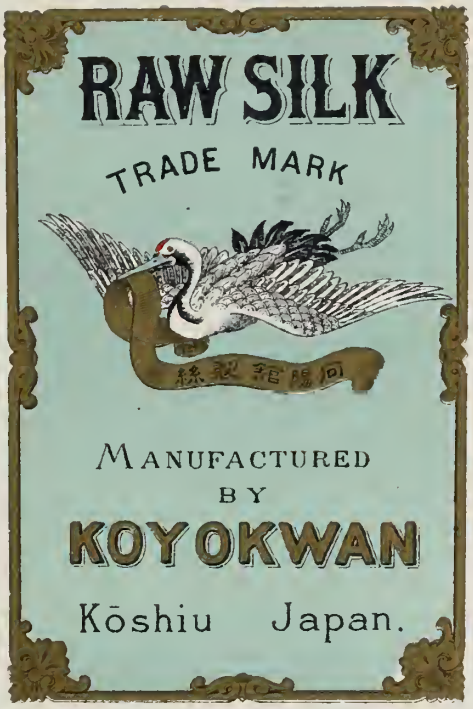
Year of Establishment . . . . . 1889.

Number of Basins . . . . . 900.

Annual Production . . . . . 42,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . . . Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893).*



THE KOYO KWAN.

MASUHO MURA, MINAMI-KOMA GUN, KOSHIU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1891.

Number of Basins . . . . . 220.

Annual Production . . . . . 16,900 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE KUBOTA KWAN.

MATSUSHIRO, HANISHINA GUN, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1895.
Number of Basins	510.
Annual Production	42,200 kin.
Exported to	America.

THE KUMAGAI SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

KUMAGAI MACHI, OSATO GUN, MUSASHI, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1894.

Number of Basins . . . . . 200.

Annual Production . . . . . 40,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America and Europe.

Prize awarded . . . Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE KUMAMOTO SEISHI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

OE MURA, HOTAKU GUN, KUMAMOTO-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1873.

Number of Basins . . . . . 140.

Annual Production . . . . . 21,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE KUMASHIRO SEISHI JO.

KUWASHIRO MURA, SHIMO-INA GUN, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1883.

Number of Basins . . . . . 80.

Annual Production . . . . . 11,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . . . Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890).*

THE KUSAKA SEISHI JO.

YANASE MURA, ASAKO GUN, HYOGO-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1882.

Number of Basins . . . . . 168.

Annual Production . . . . . 21,250 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America and France.

Prizes awarded . . The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Copper Medal *(Paris International Exhibition, 1900)*, Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

MAKI SHINSHICHI SEISHI JO.

SUSAKA MACHI, KAMI-TAKAI GUN, SHINANO-KUNI, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1885.

Number of Basins . . . . . 300.

Annual Production . . . . . 28,130 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe and America.

THE MARUTA SEISHI JO.

URUSHIYAMA MURA, HIGASHI-OKITAMA GUN, UZEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1878.
Number of Basins . . . . . 100.
Annual Production . . . . . 15,630 kin.
Exported to . . . . . America.
Prizes awarded . . . . . Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Silver Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Silver Medal *(International Exhibition. Paris, 1900)*, Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE MIKADO SHA.

(SUCCESSOR TO HOSOYA SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.)

MISHIMA MURA, NUKADA GUN, MIKAWA, JAPAN.

Number of Basins . . . . . 362.

Annual Production . . . . . 40,500 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America and France.

Prizes awarded . . . Silver Medal *(Paris International Exhibition, 1889)*, First Class Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Silver Medal *(Paris International Exhibition, 1900)*, First Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE MIMASAKU SEISHI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

OHARA MURA, YOSHINO-KORI, OKAYAMA-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1891.

Number of Basins . . . . . 100.

Annual Production . . . . . 16,880 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE MIURA SEISHI BA.

MUIKA MACHI, YAMAGATA, UZEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1878.

Number of Basins . . . . . 150.

Annual Production . . . . . 13,700 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . The "*Yuko*" Second Class Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Diploma *(Paris International Exhibition, 1900)*, Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE MIYAZAKI SEISHI GO-SHI KWAISHA.

MIYAZAKI MACHI, MIYAZAKI-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1896.
Number of Basins . . . . . 80.
Annual Production . . . . . 9,400 kin.
Exported to . . . . . America.
Prizes awarded . . . The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Copper Medal *(International Exhibition, Paris, 1900)*, Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE MIYAUCHI SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

MIYAUCHI MACHI, HIGASHI-OKITAMA GUN,
UZEN, YAMAGATA-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1897.

Number of Basins . . . . . 160.

Annual Production . . . . . 14,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE MIZUHO KWAN.

NAKA-MINOWA MURA, KAMI-INA GUN, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1874.

Number of Basins . . . . . 560.

Annual Production . . . . . 56,250 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

THE MOCHIZUKI SEISHI JO.

YUI MACHI, IOBARA GUN, SHIDZUOKA-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1892.

Number of Basins . . . . . 70.

Annual Production . . . . . 7,500 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . The "*Shinpo*" Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895).*

THE NAGAOKA SEISHI BA.

NAGAOKA MACHI, KOSHI GUN, ICHIGONOKUNI, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1891.
Number of Basins	134.
Annual Production	12,000 kin.
Exported to	America.

THE NANHO KAN.

OITA MACHI, OITA GUN, OITA-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1898.

Number of Basins . . . . . 430.

Annual Production . . . . . 25,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

THE OBAMA, SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

UNPIN MURA, ONIU GUN, WAKASA, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1879.

Number of Basins . . . . . 80.

Annual Production . . . . . 8,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Frizes awarded . . . The Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Silver Medal *(World's Fair, Chicago, 1893)*, The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Silver Medal *(International Exhibition, Paris, 1900)*.

THE OCHI SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

OCHI MACHI, TAKAOKA GUN,
TOSA, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1897.
Number of Basins	201.
Annual Production	17,000 kin.
Exported to	America.
Prize awarded	Third Class Diploma (*The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903*).

THE OGUCHI KUMI SEISHI JO.

HIRANO MURA, SUWA GUN, NAGANO-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1878.

Number of Basins . . . . . 1,100.

Annual Production . . . . . 125,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, The "*Yuko*" Second Class Medal *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Second Class Medal *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE OHMI HARA STEAM FILATURE.

(SUCCESSOR TO THE SUMITOMO FILATURE)

SAMEGAI MURA, SAKATA GUN,
OHMI, JAPAN.

Number of Basins . . . . . 96.
Annual Production . . . . . 13,800 kin.
Exported to . . . . . America.
Prizes awarded . The "*Shinpo*" First Class Diploma (*Fourth National Exhibition, 1895*), Silver Medal (*Paris International Exhibition, 1900*).

THE ŌNO SEISHI JO.

TATSUOKA MURA, SHIMO-INA GORI, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1890.
Number of Basins	100.
Annual Production	10,000 kin.
Exported to	America.

THE OWMI SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISA.

NAGAHAMA MACHI, SAKATA GUN, SHIGA-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1886.

Number of Basins . . . . . 400.

Annual Production . . . . . 23,700 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Copper Medal *(Paris International Exhibition, 1900)*, Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE OZAWA KUMI.

HIRANO MURA, SUWA GUN, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1894.

Number of Basins . . . . . 800.

Annual Production . . . . . 78,130 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America and France.

Prize awarded . The "*Meiyo*" Silver Medal *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE RIUJIO KWAN, MARUICHI GUMI.

HIRANO MURA, SUWA GUN, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1878.

Number of Basins . . . . . 500.

Annual Production . . . . . 60,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America and France.

Prizes awarded . . . . . Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, The "*Yuko*" Second Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*.

THE ROKUMONSEN GO-SHI KWAISHA.

MATSUSHIRO MACHI, HANISHINA GUN, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1883.

Number of Basins . . . . . 326.

Annual Production . . . . . 37,500 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Silver Medal *(Paris International Exhibition, 1890)*, Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Honorary Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*.

THE RYOSEI SHA.

KORIYAMA MACHI, ASAKA GUN, IWASHIRO, JAPAN.

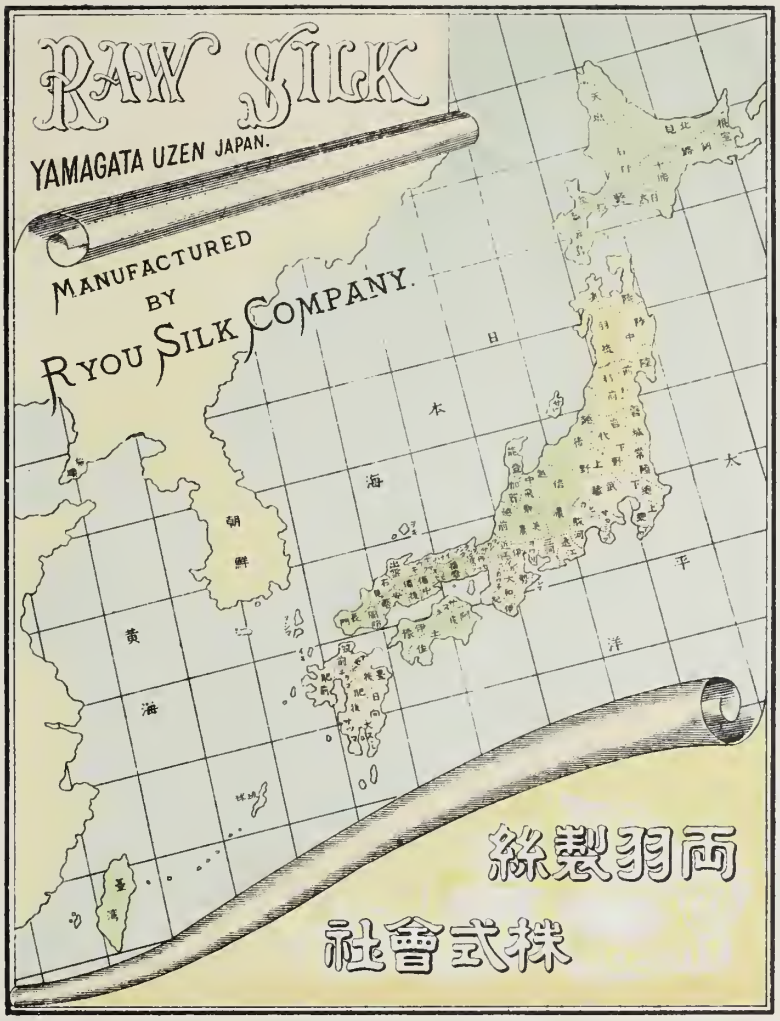
Year of Establishment . . . . . 1890.

Number of Basins . . . . . 10,000.

Annual Production . . . . . 100,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, The "*Yuko*"
Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*,
Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.



THE RYOU SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

TAKAHATAKE MACHI, HIGASHI-OKITAMA, GUN,
UZEN, JAPAN.

Year of Eestablishment . . . . . 1899.

Number of Basins . . . . . 200.

Annual Production . . . . . 30,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe and America.

Prize awarded . . . Third Class Diploma (*The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903*).

THE SAISHIN SHA.

IKEDA MACHI, KITA-AZUMI GORI, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1884.

Number of Basins . . . . . 360.

Annual Production . . . . . 29,060 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*.

THE SAITAMA SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

MITSUMATA MURA, KITA-SAITAMA GUN, MUSASHI, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1900.

Number of Basins . . . . . 130.

Annual Production . . . . . 15,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE SAKURA SEISHI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

YOSHINO MURA, EIDA GUN, OKAYAMA-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1895.

Number of Basins . . . . . 70.

Annual Production . . . . . 6,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . . . Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE SANEN TAMAITO SEIZO DOGYO KUMIAI.

TOYOHASHI MACHI, ATSUMI GUN, AICHI-KEN, JAPAN.

Materials used	Double Coccoons only.
Derniers	From 18 to 20.
Price	From 587 yen (or, about 294½ U. S. gold dollars) to 654 yen (or, about 327 U. S. gold dollars) per picul.

Raw silk manufactured by this filature is chiefly used for tram, etc.

THE SAN-IN SEISHI GOMEI GAISHA.

KURAYOSHI MACHI, TOHAKU GUN, TOTTORI-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1890.

Number of Basins . . . . . 216.

Annual Production . . . . . 15,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Honorary Diploma *(Paris International Exhibition, 1900)*, First Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE SANSEI GO-MEI KWAISHA.

MIHARU MACHI, TAMURA GUN, FUKUSHIMA-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1879.

Number of Basins . . . . . 1,270.

Annual Production . . . . . 27,400 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Diploma *(The Second National Exhibition, 1881)*, Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE SEISHI KOSUI GO-SHI KWAISHA.

NOOKE MURA, MAYEBASHI, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1877.

Number of Basins . . . . . 3,500.

Annual Production . . . . . 146,219 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Honorary Medal *(Sydney Exhibition, 1879)*, Diploma *(The Second National Exhibition, 1881)*, First Class Honorary Medal *(International Exhibition, New Orleans, 1886)*, The "*Yuko*" First Class Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, First Class Honorary Medal *(The Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, The "*Yuko*" Second Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE SEISHIN SHA, WAKAO SEISHI JO.

FUJISAWA MURA, KOZA GUN, SOSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1895.
Number of Basins	200.
Annual Production	16,500 kin.
Exported to	America and Europe.
Prize awarded	Silver Medal *(International Exhibition, Paris, 1900).*

SEKIGAWA SOSABURO.

ICHIDA MURA, SHIMO-INA GORI, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1879.

Number of Basins . . . . . 123.

Annual Production . . . . . 11,250 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . . . Diploma *(The Second National Exhibition, 1881)*, The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*.

THE SHIMONITA SHA.

SHIMONITA MACHI, KITA-KANRA GUN, JOSHIU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1893.

Number of Basins . . . . . 11,937.

Annual Production . . . . . 158,470 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . . Silver Medal *(International Exhibition, Paris, 1900)*,
First Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE SHIN-EI SHA.

HIRANO MURA, SUWA GORI,
SHINANONOKUNI, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1890.

Number of Basins . . . . . 1,200.

Annual Production . . . . . 118,800 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

THE SHINKO KAN.

EIMEI MURA, SUWA GUN, NAGANO-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1891.

Number of Basins . . . . . 200.

Annual Production . . . . . 17,200 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE SHINSEI SHA.

FUKUSHIMA MACHI, NISHI-CHIKUMA GUN, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1879.

Number of Basins . . . . . 174.

Annual Production . . . . . 11,200 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE SHINSHO SHA.

NAKATSU MACHI, ENA GUN, GIFU-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1873.

Number of Basins . . . . . 700.

Annual Production . . . . . 70,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . . . Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, The "*Shinpo*" Second Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, The "*Shinpo*" Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE SHINYO KWAN.

UEDA MACHI, CHIISAGATA GUN, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1889.
Number of Basins	148.
Annual Production	8,500 kin.
Exported to	America.
Prize awarded	Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893).*

THE SHIROISHI SEISHI KIGYO KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

(SHIROISHI & CO.)

SHIROISHI MACHI, KATTA GUN, IWAKI, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1900.

Number of Basins . . . . . 200.

Annual Production . . . . . 21,440 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . . . Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE SHOJO KAN GO-SHI KWAISHA.

MATSUSHIRO, HANISHINA GUN, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1888.

Number of Basins . . . . . 350.

Annual Production . . . . . 35,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe and America.

Prizes awarded . . . The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma (*The Third National Exhibition, 1890*), Copper Medal (*Chicago World's Fair, 1893*), The "*Yuko*" Second Class Diploma (*The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895*), Copper Medal (*International Exhibition, Paris, 1900*).

THE SHUNMEI GO-SHI KAISHA.

SUSAKA MACHI, KAMI-TAKAI GORI, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1885.

Number of Basins . . . . . 1,794.

Annual Production . . . . . 168,750 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe and America.

Prizes awarded . . . The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Special Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Copper Medal *(Paris International Exhibition, 1900)*, Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE SOSHIO KWAN.

NIHONMATSU MACHI, ADACHI GUN,

FUKUSHIMA-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1873.

Number of Basins . . . . . 152.

Annual Production . . . . . 16,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . The "*Yuko*" Second Class Diploma (*The Third National Exhibition, 1890*), Copper Medal (*Chicago World's Fair, 1893*), The "*Yuko*" Second Class Diploma (*The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895*), The "*Meiyo*" Silver Medal (*The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903*).

THE TAISEI KWAN.

HONJIO MACHI, KODAMA GUN, SAITAMA-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1892.

Number of Basins . . . . . 94.

Annual Production . . . . . 6,840 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE TAKAGI KAN SEISHI JO.

TAKAGI MURA, SHIMO-INA GUN, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1895.

Number of Basins . . . . . 54.

Annual Production . . . . . 8,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

THE TAKANABE SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

KAMIE MURA, KOYU GUN, HIUGANOKUNI, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1884.

Number of Basins . . . . . 114.

Annual Production . . . . . 10,600 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE TAKAOKA SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

TAKAOKA MURA, ISSHI GUN, ISE, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1897.
Number of Basins	300.
Annual Production	19,000 kin.
Exported to	Europe and America.
Prize awarded	Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE TAKEI SEISHI JO.

INATOMI MURA, KAMI-INA GORI, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1883.

Number of Basins . . . . . 300.

Annual Production . . . . . 40,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe and America.

Prizes awarded . . . Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE TASE KANEJO SEISHI JO.

URUSHIYAMA MACHI, HIGASHI-OKITAMA GORI,

UZEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1873.

Number of Basins . . . . . 227.

Annual Production . . . . . 31,250 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe and America.

Prizes awarded . . . The "*Hōmon*" Medal (*The First National Exhibition, 1877*), The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma (*The Third National Exhibition, 1890*), Copper Medal (*Chicago World's Fair, 1893*), Diploma (*The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895*), First Class Diploma (*The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903*).

THE TEIRITSU SHA.

SONOBE MURA, FUNAI GUN, KYOTO-FU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1895.

Number of Basins . . . . . 205.

Annual Production . . . . . 13,750 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE TENRIU SHA.

NAKAZAWA MURA, KAMI-INA GORI, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1874.

Number of Basins . . . . . 244.

Annual Production . . . . . 20,250 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

THE TENYU SHA

HIGASHI-MINOWA MURA, KAMI-INA GUN, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1895.

Number of Basins . . . . . 850.

Annual Production . . . . . 73,700 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE TOHOKU SHA.

SUKAGAWA MACHI, IWASE GUN, IWASHIRO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1903.
Number of Basins	2,000.
Annual Production	37,500 kin.
Exported to	America.

THE TOKITA KWAN.

UYEDA MACHI, CHIISAGATA GUN, SHINSHIU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1900.

Number of Basins . . . . . 600.

Annual Production . . . . . 66,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . . Second Class Diploma (*The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903*).

THE TOKO SHA.

SUSAKA MACHI, KAMI-TAKAI GUN, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1875.

Number of Basins . . . . . 1,500.

Annual Production . . . . . 86,730 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe and America.

Prizes awarded . . . The "*Hōmon*" Medal (*The First National Exhibition, 1877*), Second Class Medal (*Paris International Exhibition, 1878*), Second Class Medal (*Melbourne Exhibition, 1880*), Second Class Diploma (*The Second National Exhibition, 1881*), Silver Medal (*Chicago World's Fair, 1893*), Silver Medal (*Paris International Exhibition, 1900*).

THE TOKUSHIN SHA.

Ō MACHI, KITA-AZUMI GUN, SHINSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1876.

Number of Basins . . . . . 496.

Anunal Production . . . . . 33,750 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . . Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE TOME SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

TOME MACHI, TOME GUN, RIKUZEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1900.

Number of Basins . . . . . 138.

Annual Production . . . . . 15,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . . . Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE TŌUN KWAN.

MATSUE, UNSHU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1895.

Number of Basins . . . . . 300.

Annual Production . . . . . 23,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE TOYEI SHA.

KONAMI MURA, SUWA GUN, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1878.

Number of Basins . . . . . 550.

Annual Production . . . . . 58,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE TSUYAMA SEISHI GO-SHI KWAISHA.

TSUYAMA MACHI, TOMADA GUN, MIMASAKA, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1894.

Number of Basins . . . . . 120.

Annual Production . . . . . 9,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE UKIDA SEISHI JO.

TSUYAMA MACHI, TOMADA GUN, MIMASAKU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1875.

Number of Basins . . . . . 160.

Annual Production . . . . . 10,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . . Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE UNPIN SANSHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

OHAMA MACHI, ONIU GUN, WAKASA, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1889.

Number of Basins . . . . . 164.

Annual Production . . . . . 15,630 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America and France.

Prizes awarded . . . The "*Yuko*" Third Class Diploma (*The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895*), Third Class Diploma (*The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903*).

THE USUI SHA.

HARAICHI MACHI, USUI GUN, JOSHIU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1878.
Number of Basins . . . . . 16,800.
Annual Production . . . . . 375,000 kin.
Exported to . . . . . America.
Prizes awarded . . . Second Class Medal (*International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1880*), The "*Yuko*" Second Class Diploma (*The Second National Exhibition, 1881*), The "*Yuko*" Second Class Diploma (*The Third National Exhibition, 1893*), Medal (*World's Fair, Chicago, 1893*), The "*shinpo*" First Class Diploma (*The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895*), Silver Medal (*International Exhibition, Paris, 1900*), The "*Meiyo*" Silver Medal (*The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903*).

THE UTSUNOMIYA SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

NAKAKAWARA MACHI, UTSUNOMIYA, SHIMOTSUKE, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1887.

Number of Basins . . . . . 100.

Annual Production . . . . . 13,500 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe and America.

Prize awarded . . . Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE WATANABE SEISHI JO.

NAGACHI MURA, SUWA GUN, SHINSHIU, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1878.

Number of Basins . . . . . 200.

Annual Production . . . . . 20,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe and America.

Prize awarded . . . . . Fifth Class Diploma *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893).*

THE WATANABE SEISHI JO.

NASHIZATO MURA, HIGASHI-OKITAMA GORI, UZEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1877.

Number of Basins . . . . . 70.

Annual Production . . . . . 8,750 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America and France.

Prizes awarded . . Diploma *(The First National Exhibition, 1877)*, Diploma *(The Third National Exhibition, 1890)*, Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*

THE YAJIMA GUMI.

ISE MACHI, KOFU, YAMANASHI-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1877.

Number of Basins . . . . . 1,450.

Annual Production . . . . . 109,700 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . The "*Yuko*" Second Class Diploma (*The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895*).

THE YAJIMA SHA.

HIRANO MURA, SUWA GUN, NAGANO-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1875.

Number of Basins . . . . . 203.

Annual Production . . . . . 19,690 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . . . Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893).*

THE YAMA-JIU-GUMI, OGUCHI MURAKICHI.

HIRANO MURA, SUWA GUN, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1884.

Number of Basins . . . . . 603.

Annual Production . . . . . 56,250 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America, France, and Italy.

Prizes awarded . . . Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Second Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*, Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE YAMANASHI SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

KAGAMI-NAKAJO MURA, NAKA-KOMA GUN,
YAMANASHI-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1902.

Number of Basins . . . . . 500.

Annual Production . . . . . 5,500 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*

THE YASUGI SEISHI BA.

YASUGI MACHI, NOGI GUN, IZUMO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1887.

Number of Basins . . . . . 70.

Annual Production . . . . . 6,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, The "*Yuko*"
Third Class Diploma *(The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895)*,
Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE YAWATA SEISHI JO.

TAMAHATA MURA, NAKA-KOMA GUN,

YAMANASHI-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1896.

Number of Basins . . . . . 150.

Annual Production . . . . . 11,300 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America and France.

THE YETSUYO KWAN.

TAKANE MURA, IWAFUNE GUN, YECHIGO, JAPAN.

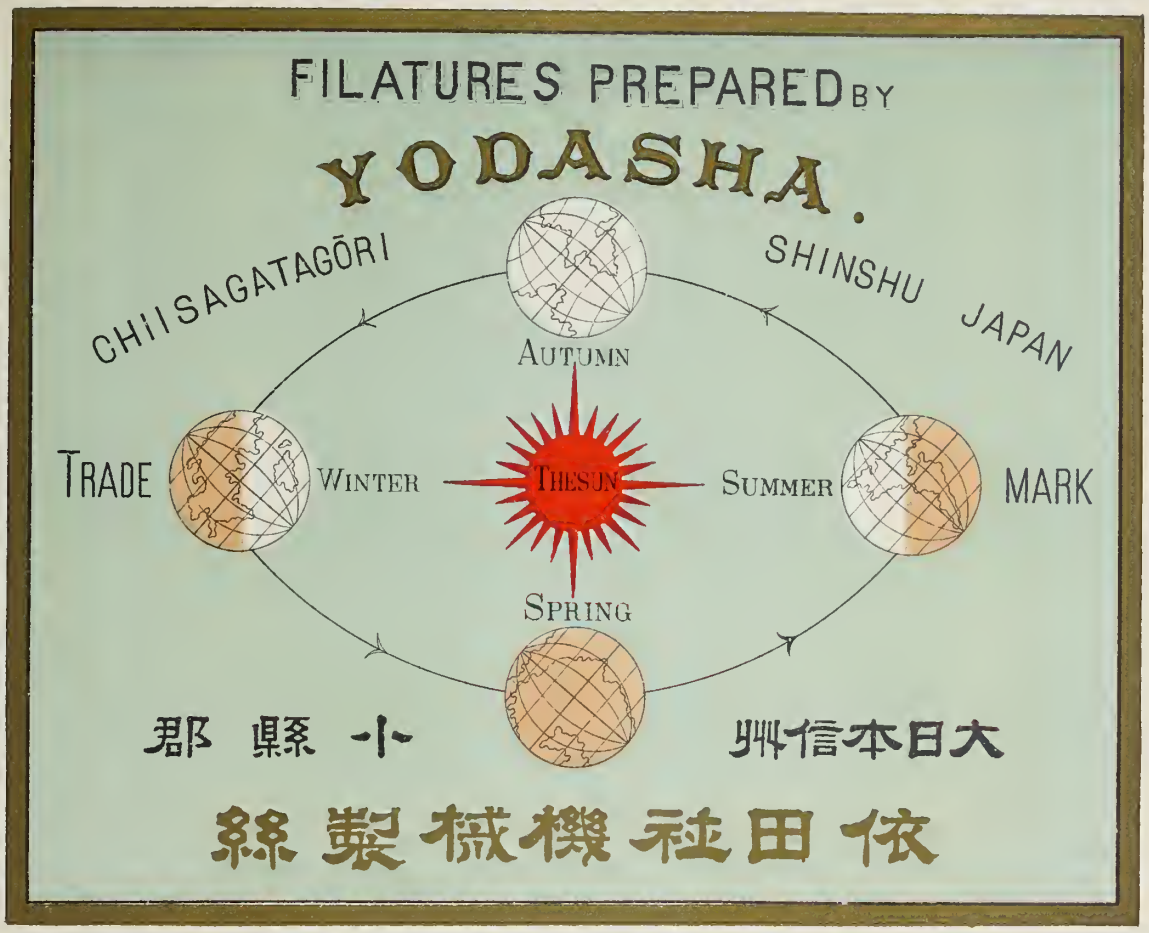
Year of Establishment . . . . . 1894.

Number of Basins . . . . . 70.

Annual Production . . . . . 6,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe.

Prize awarded . . Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*



THE YODA SHA.

MARUKO MURA, CHIISAGATA GORI, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1889.
Number of Basins	715.
Annual Production	60,000 kin.
Exported to	Europe and America.

THE YOKO KENSHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

SHIMO-JO MURA, SHIMO-INA GUN, SHINSHU JAPAN.

Year of Establishment	1896.
Number of Basins	120.
Annual Production	10,000 kin.
Exported to	America.

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SAN DIEGO LIBRARY

THE YOKOSUKA SEISHI JIO.

ŌSUKA MURA, OGASA GUN, TOTOMI, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1895.

Number of Basins . . . . . 104.

Annual Production . . . . . 19,260 kin.

Exported to . . . . . Europe.

Prize awarded . . . Third Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE YONAGO SEISHI GO-MEI KWAISHA.

YONAGO MACHI, SEIHAKU GUN, HOKI, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1886.
Number of Basins . . . . . 200.
Annual Production . . . . . 19,000 kin.
Exported to . . . . . America.
Prizes awarded . . . The "*Shinpo*" Third Class Diploma (*The Fourth National Exhibition, 1895*), Copper Medal (*International Exhibition, Paris, 1900*), First Class Diploma (*The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903*).

THE YONEYA SEISHI JO.

FURUKAWA MACHI, SHIDA GUN, RIKUZEN, JAPAN.

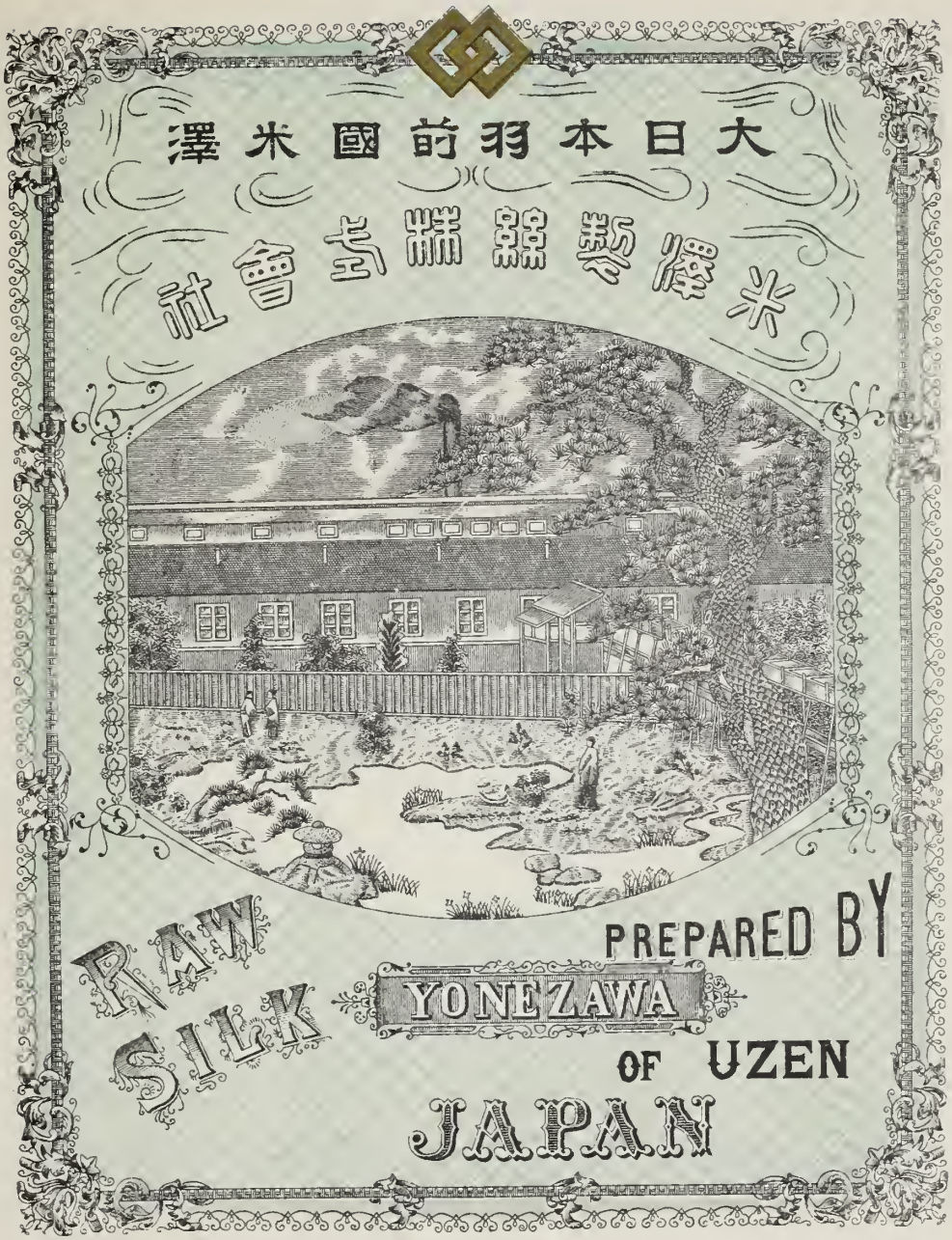
Year of Establishment . . . . . 1895.

Number of Basins . . . . . 302.

Annual Production . . . . . 43,750 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America and Europe.

Prize awarded . . . First Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903).*



THE YONEZAWA SEISHI KABUSHIKI KWAISHA.

YAMAGATA, UZEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1877.
Number of Basins . . . . . 146.
Annual Production . . . . . 10,130 kin.
Exported to . . . . . America and France.
Prizes awarded . . . The "*Homon*" Medal (*The First National Exhibition, 1877*), Silver Medal (*Paris International Exhibition, 1879*), First Class Diploma (*The Second National Exhibition, 1881*), The "*Yuko*" First Class Diploma (*The Third National Exhibition, 1890*), First Class Gold Medal (*Chicago World's Fair, 1893*).

THE YOSHIZAWA SEISHI JO.

TATSUYE MURA, SHIMO-INA GUN, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1875.

Number of Basins . . . . . 50.

Annual Production . . . . . 5,630 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prize awarded . . . . . Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893).*

THE YUMEI SHA.

HANIU MURA, HANISHINA GORI, SHINANO, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1884.

Number of Basins . . . . . 150.

Annual Production . . . . . 13,500 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Copper Medal *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THE ZENSHIN GO-SHI KAISHA.

OSAWA MURA, KOZA GUN, KANAGAWA-KEN, JAPAN.

Year of Establishment . . . . . 1886.

Number of Basins . . . . . 3,000.

Annual Production . . . . . 130,000 kin.

Exported to . . . . . America.

Prizes awarded . . . Honorary Diploma *(Chicago World's Fair, 1893)*, Second Class Diploma *(The Fifth National Exhibition, 1903)*.

THIS pamphlet has been compiled by the Japan Sericultural Association (Dai Nippon Sanshi Kwai) as an exhibit for the St Louis Exposition, as well as for distribution—on gratis—among persons interested in sericultural and silk weaving industries, with the view to bring into notice of the public in Europe and America the actual condition of the sericutural industry in Japan.

The Association was organized, in February 1892, by persons interested in the sericultural industry for the development and improvement of the same, which forms one of the chief national industries of Japan.

The members of the Association now amounts to over 1200, and its branch offices to 16. More than 100 Representatives have been appointed throughout the country. It now possesses over 60 specialists, and over 10 correspondents in foreign countries where sericultural and silk industries are being carried on in a large scale. The following are the names of Officers of the Association :—

President, Baron M. Matsudaira.

Vice-President, T. Sakō, *Nōgakuhakushi.*

Advisers:

I. Honda, Esq. R. Sano, Esq.

A. Shito, Esq.

Manager, Y. Yoshiike.

Councilors:

T. Ito, Esq. N. Imanishi, Esq.

C. Haridzuka, Esq. K. Haneda, Esq.

T. Hara, Esq.
M. Ono, Esq.
Y. Yoshiike, Esq.
K. Tsuda, Esq.
C. Tsuji, Esq.
K. Machida, Esq.
S. Shibusawa, Esq.
Y. Mogi, Esq.
D. Hayashi, Esq.
S. Takagi, Esq.
T. Tsukida, Esq.
H. Nakamura, Esq.
A. Shito, Esq
J. Hashimoto, Esq.
I. Wakao. Esq.
K. Tawara, Esq.
Y. Tsuchiya, Esq.
R. Urabe, Esq.
R. Sano, Esq
T. Sakō, *Nōgakuhakushi.*
I. Ishii, Esq.
I. Honda, Esq.
K. Tsunoda, Esq.
K. Neriki, Esq.
Y. Sano, Esq.
I. Shimoda, Esq.

THE JAPAN SERICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I. PRELIMINARIES.

1. This Association shall be called DAI NIPPON SANSHI KWAI (*The Japan Sericultural Association*).

2. The object of this Association is to bring about the development and amelioration of the sericultural industry in Japan.

3. With the view to attain such end, the Office of the Association shall be established in TOKYO; and the business such as enumerated below shall be transacted in the said Office:—

a) To institute investigations relative to the sericultural business and to answer to any enquiries tendered by the members of the Association with regard to such business.

b) To publish report dealing with the scientific and industrial observations, contributions, statistics, Japan and foreign correspondences, and conditions bearing upon the sericultural business ; and to distribute the said report to the members of the Association.

c) To call meetings of the members relative to the sericultural business, and to open competitive sericultural exhibitions.

d) To recommend to others, when required, experts and instructors of the sericultural business.

e) To edit, compile, or translate books and pamphlets relating to the sericultural matters.

f) To examine the merits of persons engaged in the sericultural business and to honour or reward such persons.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERS.

4. The members of this Association shall be divided into three classes, that is :—

Honorary members,
Special members,
Ordinary members,

5. The honorary members shall be persons whose deed in the service of Sericulture deserves honour, or persons of respect and fame in such service, and must be chosen by this Asssociation.

6. The special members shall be composed of persons coming under any or all of the following prescriptions, and shall have the right to elect or to be elected the councilors of this Association.

a) Any person who subscribes not less than 5 yen at a time.

b) Any person whose act towards this Association deserves him to be selected as Special member.

c) Any person who has an advanced knowledge and art in connexion with the sericulture.

7. The ordinary members shall be persons who subscribe to this Associations.

8. The special and ordinary members shall prepay 1 yen and a half each as a yearly fee.

Those who pay 20 yen at a time shall not be required to pay the fee any more.

ARTICLE III. PRESIDENT.

9. This Association shall be placed under the supervision of President.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS.

10. There shall be the following officers in this Association:—

Director, Vice-Director, 4 Advisers, Manager, and a certain number of clerks.

11. The Director shall direct the affairs of this Association.

12. The Vice-Director shall assist the function of the Director, and shall direct the affairs of this Association in the case of the Director being prevented from attending his duty.

13. The Advisers shall, by the order of the Director, partake in the affairs of this Association.

14. The Manager shall, by the order of the Director, conduct the business of this Association.

15. The Clerks shall, by the direction of the Manager, transact the general business of this Association.

16. The Director and the Vice-Director shall be chosen from among the Honorary and Special members, and the Advisers and the Manager elected from among the Special members by the Council. The Clerks shall be appointed by the Director.

17. The Director and the Vice-Director shall remain in the office for 5 years and the Advisers and the Manager for 2 years. The election of a half number of the Advisers shall take place every year.

18. No salary shall be paid to the Director, the Vice-Director and Advisers. A suitable reward shall be given to the Manager. The Clerks shall be paid.

19. Travelling expenses shall be given to the officers in the case of their making journey on the service of this Association.

ARTICLE. V. COMMITTEE.

20. The Committee of this Association shall be formed of the following:—

Specialists, Correspondents, and Representatives.

21. The Specialists shall be chosen by the Director from among the members having an advanced knowledge and arts in the sericultural matters. Any enquiries tendered by the members and examinations relative to such matters shall be entrusted to them by the Director.

22. The Correspondents shall be chosen by the Director from among the members residing in foreign countries and shall be authorized to send to this Association correspondences on matters relating to the sericulture.

He may also chose persons of respect and fame in foreign countries as honorary correspondents.

23. The Representatives shall be chosen from among the well known members residing in places outside Tokyo and where there are no branch offices of this Association. To such Representatives the management of affairs regarding the enlargement of this Association shall be authorized by the Director.

24. There shall be no limited member of the said specialists, correspondents, and representatives The terms of the office shall be 2 years in the case of specialists, and representatives. Such terms shall not be limited in case of the correspondents.

25. In the case of any of the said committee making journey on the service of this Association by the request of the Director, travelling expenses shall be given to them.

Any expenses actually incurred for correspodences etc. by the said correspondents shall be defrayed by this Association.

ARTICLE VI. COUNCIL.

26. The estimated amount of expenditure of this Association, any modification relative to the election rules, as well as any important matters bearing upon the sericultural business shall be discussed and decided by the Council which shall be formed of 30 members.

27. The councilors shall be elected from among the Special members and shall remain in the office for 2 years.

28. The Council shall meet every spring and winter. Extraordinary meeting of the council shall, at any time, take place if the Director deems it necessary or if over one thirds of the councilors report him the necessity of opening the Council.

29. The Council shall take no effect unless one thirds of the members shall be present. But when the meeting continues more than 2 days, the Council shall take effect despite the number of the members present.

ARTICLE VII. ASSOCIATION REPORT.

30. A report shall be published every month and a copy of the same shall be distributed to the members.

The copies may be supplied to outsiders on payment of the cost of the same.

ARTICLE VIII. MEETINGS.

31. The following annual meetings shall take place :—

Grand meeting . . . . . once a year.

Ordinary meeting . . . . . twice a year.

32. The Grand meeting shall be called in the Spring to discuss matters relating to the sericulture, to elect the Councilors, and to report an account of the business and the expenditure of the Association for the preceding fiscal year.

The day and place where the meeting is to be taken place shall previously be notified to persons concerned.

33. The Ordinary Meetings shall take place every Summer and Winter to discuss the sericultural business.

The day and place where the meetings are to be t ken place shall previously be notified to persons concerned.

ARTICLE IX. COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION.

34. In order to encourage the improvement of the sericulture, Competitive Exhibition of silkworm grains, cocoons, and raw silk shall be opened.

35. The opening of the said competitive exhibition shall be decided by the councilors.

The rules in respect of the said exhibition shall be determined in other Articles of the Association.

ARTICLE X. BRANCH OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

36. In a locality where there are over one hundred members they may determine rules for their own convenience, and establish a branch office of this Association, subject to the approval of the Director.

37. The said branch office shall be called Dai Nihon Sanshi Kwai . . . . (*name of place*) Shi-Kwai.

38. The said branch office shall elect overseer, chief-manager, manager and councilors. The names of such officers shall be reported to the Head Office.

39. The said branch office shall report to the Head Office an account of its business for the preceding year by the 28*th* day of February.

40. The Head Office shall grant subsidy to the said branch office provided that in default of any obligations prescribed in the rules determined by the said branch office, such subsidy shall not be allowed.

41. The Head Office may order the said branch office to collect from its members their annual subscriptions to the Association. In such a case, a fee will be paid by the Head Office for the service rendered.

42. Any thing sent to the said branch office may be used by the same, provided that the names of the senders and the things shall be reported from the said office to the Head Office.

43. When the said branch office is to be dissolved, the reason for the dissolution must first be submitted to the Director for the purpose of obtaining his approval.

44. If the said branch office commits any irregularities, the Director may order the rectification of the same or he may nullify his approval for the establishment of the said office.

ARTICLE XI. MISCELLANOUS RULES.

45. The fiscal year of this Association shall be the same as the calendar year.

46. Any amount of money subscribed by the members or money sent from subscribers without any direction as to the use of the same, as well as the balance of accounts shall become the funds of this Association.

47. The rules relating to the debates in the meeting and the amount of travelling expenses to be given to the officers of this Association shall be determined in other Articles of the Association.

48. Any person desiring to withdraw from the membership may so report stating the reason for the withdrawal. In such a case, the balance of his annual subscription that may have been paid in advance shall not be refunded.

49. Any person who is the member of this Association injures the honour of the same or who does not perform his duty shall be excluded from the membership. In such a case, no refund of the balance of his annual subscription that may have been paid in advance shall be taken place.

RAW & WASTE SILK

SHINYEI KWAISHA

(*Established 1887*)

HEAD OFFICE: 2, SAKAE-MACHI,

KOBE.

Branch office: 41. Honcho-Dori,

YOKOHAMA.

THE SHINANO (SHINSHIU) GO-GUN RAW SILK GUILD.

(Office—Matsushiro Machi, Shinano, Japan.)

The raw silk manufactured by any factory of this guild has already attained a general credit as being the best of raw silk produced in **SHINSHIU** *(SHINANO)*.

The following are the names of the factories forming this Guild :—

ROKKOSHA.

Matsushiro Machi, Shinano, Japan.
(Established 1874.)
KEINOSHIN HANEDA, MANAGER.

Chopmark : ... ... (see Page No. 31.)
Annual production : ... ... 66,600 lbs.
Number of Basins : ... ... 342.
Exported to :... ... ... America and Europe.
Prizes awarded :... Copper Medal, Paris International Exhibition (1878).
Copper Medal, Melbourne International Exhibition (1881).
First Class Gold Medal, Paris International Exhibition (1889).
First Class Gold Medal, Chicago World's Fair (1893).
Second Class Silver Medal, Paris International Exhibition (1900).
Second Class Medal, First National Exhibition (1877).
Third Class Medal, Second National Exhibition (1881).
Third Class Medal, Third National Exhibition (1890).
Honourable Silver Medal, Fifth National Exhibition (1903).

HAKUCHOKWAN.

Matsushiro Machi, Shinshin, Japan.
(Established 1898.)
CHIUICHIRO OSATO, MANAGER.

Annual production : ... ... 17,700 lbs.
Number of Basins : ... ... 156.
Exported to : ... ... America.

ROKUMONSEN GOSHIKWAISHA.

Matsushiro Machi, Shinshin, Japan.
(Established 1883.)
TSURUTARO KOYAMA, MANAGER.

Chopmark : ... ... (see Page No. 103).
Annual production : ... ... 50,000 lbs.
Number of Basins : ... ... 326.
Exported to : ... ... America.
Prizes awarded : ... Silver Medal, Paris International Exhibition (1889).
Prize Medal, Chicago World's Fair (1893).
Diploma, National Exhibition (1890).

KUBOTA-KWAN.

Higashijo Mura, Hanishina Gun, Shinshin, Japan.
(Established 1895.)
EIZABURO KUBOTA, MANAGER.

Chopmark : ... ... (see Page No. 81).
Annual production : ... ... 65,500 lbs.
Number of Basins : ... ... 510.
Exported to :... ... ... America.

MOTOROKKOSHA.

Nishijo Mura, Hanishina Gun, Shinshin, Japan.
(Established 1893.)
MIKIJI TSUCHIYA, MANAGER.

Chopmark : ... ... (see Page No. 29).
Annual production : ... ... 33,500 lbs.
Number of Basins : ... ... 285.
Exported to :... ... ... America and Europe.
Prize awarded : ... Second Class Medal, Fifth National Exhibition (1903).

SHOJOKWAN.

Higashijo Mura, Hanishina Gun Shinshin, Japan.
(Established 1888.)
RIKEYE NAKAMURA, MANAGER.

Chopmark : ... ... (see Page No. 125).
Annual production : ... ... 46,600 lbs.
Number of Basins : 350
Exported to :... ... ... America and Europe.
Prizes awarded : ... Prize Medal, Paris International Exhibition (1889).
Prize Medal, Chicago World's Fair (1893).
Third Class Medal, Third National Exhibition (1890).
Second Class Medal Fourth National Exhibition (1895).

YUMEISHA.

Hanin Mura, Hanishina Gun, Shinshin, Japan.
(Established 1884.)
YOHEI ICHIKAWA, MANAGER.

Chopmark: ... ... (see Page No. 165).
Annual production : ... ... 18,700 lbs.
Number of Basins : ... ... 150.
Exported to : ... ... America and Europe.
Prizes awarded : ... Copper Medal, Chicago World's Fair. (1893).
Diploma, Fifth National Exhibition. (1903).

KAWANAKAJIMA SILK & CO.

Aokijima Mura, Sarashina Gun, Shinshiu, Japan.
(Established 1895.)

JIUSUKE MIYASHITA, MANAGER.

Chopmark: ... ... "Fan."
Annual production: ... ... 12,000 lbs.
Number of Basins: ... ... 125.
Exported to: ... ... America.

SARASHINASHA.

Kamiyamada Mura, Sarashina Gun, Shinshiu, Japan.
(Established 1886.)

YASOBEI MIYABARA, MANAGER.

Chopmark: ... ... (see Page No. 33).
Annual production: ... ... 21,000 lbs.
Number of Basins: ... ... 220.
Exported to: ... ... America and Europe.
Prize awarded: ... Second Class Medal, Fifth National Exhibition (1903).

CHIOSEIKWAN.

Nagase Mura, Chiisagata Gun, Shinshiu, Japan.

RIN-EMON SHIRAI, MANAGER.

Chopmark: ... ... "Cock and hen"
Annual production: ... ... 8,600 lbs.
Number of Basins: ... ... 60.
Exported to: ... ... America.

CHUSHINSHA.

Motohara Mura, Chiisagata Gun, Shinshiu, Japan.
(Established 1893.)

MASAKICHI YAMAGUCHI, MANAGER.

Chopmark: ... ... "Fan."
Annual production: ... ... 22,800 lbs.
Number of Basins: ... ... 264.
Mostly exported to: ... ... America.

SEISUIKWAN.

Shigeno Mura, Chiisagata Gun, Shinshiu, Japan.
(Established 1883.)

TARO ABE, MANAGER.

Chopmark: ... ... "Hawk."
Annual production: ... ... 3,750 lbs.
Number of Basins: ... ... 50.
Mostly exported to: ... ... America.

SHINANOSHA.

Aoki Mura, Chiisagata Gun, Shinshiu, Japan.
(Established 1896.)

YOSHIRO HONDA, MANAGER.

Chopmark: ... ... "Daikoku"
Annual production: ... ... 4,500 lbs.
Number of Basins: ... ... 50.
Exported to: ... ... America.

SHINYOKWAN.

Uyeda Machi, Shinshiu, Japan.
(Established 1888.)

MANPEI NAGAOKA, MANAGER.

Chopmark: ... ... (see Page No. 123).
Annual production: ... ... 8,500 lbs.
Number of Basins: ... ... 148.
Exported to: ... ... America.

TOJOKWAN.

Kanou Mura, Chiisagata Gun, Shinshiu, Japan.
(Established 1894.)

HANGO OTSUKA, MANAGER.

Chopmark: ... ... "T & J"
Annual production: ... ... 22,500 lbs.
Number of Basins: ... ... 200.
Exported to: ... ... America.

TOKITAKWAN.

Uyeda Machi, Shinshiu, Japan.
(Established 1889.)

Chopmark: ... ... (see Page No. 138).
Annual production: ... ... 66,000 lbs.
Number of Basins: ... ... 348.
Exported to: ... ... America.

YODASHA.

Mariko Mura, Chiisagata Gun, Shinshiu, Japan.
(Established 1889.)

MARIKOSABURO SHIMOMURA, MANAGER.

Chopmark: ... ... (see Page No. 158).
Annual production: ... ... 80,000 lbs.
Number of Basins: ... ... 715.
Exported to: ... ... America and Europe.

JUNSUIKWAN.

Komoro Machi, Shinshiu, Japan.
(Established 1890.)

KIUZAIMON KOYAMA, MANAGER.

Chopmark: ... ... (see Page No 61).
Annual production: ... ... 37,500 lbs.
Number of Basins: ... ... 424.
Exported to: ... ... America and Europe.
Prizes awarded: ... Copper medal, Chicago World's Fair (1893). Silver medal, Paris International Exhibition (1900).

SAKURASHA.

Iwamurada Machi, Shinshiu, Japan.
(Established 1893.)

SENNOSUKE IDESAWA, MANAGER.

Chopmark: ... ... "Cherry Flower"
Annual production: ... ... 29,300 lbs.
Number of Basins: ... ... 240.
Exported to: ... ... America.
Prize awarded: ... Diploma, Fifth National Exhibition (1903).

TAISEISHA.

Usuda Machi, Shinshiu, Japan.
(Established 1888.)

SEIZO KAWAMURA, MANAGER.

Chopmark: ... ... (see Page No. 36).
Annual production: ... ... 54,450 lbs.
Number of Basins: ... ... 600.
Exported to: ... ... America.
Prizes awarded: ... Copper Medal, Chicago World's Fair (1893). Diploma, Fourth National Exhibition (1895). Third Class Medal, Fifth National Exhibition (1903).

TRADE MARK.

RAW SILK

Mitsui & Co.

OR

The Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO, JAPAN.

New York Office: 445—447 Broome St., New York City.

Yokohama Office: 69, Honcho Shichome, Yokohama.

TRADE MARK.

JAPAN RAW SILK

DOSHIN KAISHA, YOKOHAMA.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1880.)

TAKAKI & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

50 HOWARD STREET, NEW YORK.

25 Years in NEW YORK Market.

GOSHI-KWAISHA, THE KYODO NIZUKURIJO.

(THE RAW SILK PACKING COMPANY)

Fukushima Machi, Shinobu-Gun, Fukushima Ken, Japan.

THIS Company carries on the business of collecting and packing raw silk produced in the FUKUSHIMA-KEN—one of the most flourishing silk producing districts in JAPAN—for exportation to EUROPE and AMERICA.

Since the establishment of this Company in 1889, it has already earned a good reputation, and the number of transactions has been steadily increasing. In 1903, 8685 bales were packed and exported by this Company. Raw silk tested by this Company is classified into seven grades. The best is labeled with the chop-mark of "Gold-Cup" (*See Page No. 30*). The chop-marks for the second, third, and fourth grades are as under:—

MAKI SEISHI-JO.

(MAKI FILATURE)

Established 1885.

Shinshichi Maki, Proprietor.

SUSAKA MACHI. KAMI TAKAI GUN.
SHINSHYU. JAPAN.

TRADE MARK.

The Uniformity of Deniers, the Perfectness of Rereeling,
and the Neatness of Fibres are the Special
Features of the Machine-made
Raw Silk Produced
by this
Filature.

The
principal filatures
in Suwa, Shinshyu,
the most florishing locality of
sericultural industry in Japan, are as follows:—

The Kaimei Sha, The Katakura Gumi, The Ozawa Gumi, The Okanoya Seishi Kwaisha, The Oguchi Gumi, The Yamajyu Gumi, etc.

THE

OKAYA SEISHI KWAISHA.

SUWA-GUN, SHINSHIU, JAPAN.

OUR Filature is one of the largest establishments of the kind in JAPAN. It is fitted with 1,016 basins, and its annual production exceeds 117,500 pounds.

The attention is called to the fact that as the utmost care is devoted to the selection of the best cocoons, the uniformity of quality and deniers, the brightness of colour, and the neatness of fibres are special features of our manufacture. So that, fabric made of our raw silk does not present any diversification of tint. Moreover, as our thread is good in regulation, rich in ductility and tenacity, the rereeling can be made easily, thereby enabling the weaver to save labour and expense to a certain extent. For refining, etc., the waters of that well known LAKE SUWA is only used. We esteem it as a great honour, that our raw silk now commands a high reputation. Our prices are very moderate. For other informations, please refer to page 38.

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明治三十七年四月十八日發行
明治三十七年四月十五日印刷

（非賣品）